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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,606 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th Feb.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th „
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th „
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th „
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th „
L CLYDE	4124	850	E. M. Edmond	23rd „
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th „
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th „
L SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st „
				TUESDAY
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	25th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	19th Feb.
SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	5th March.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	19th „
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 9, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
19th Feb.	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 5th Mar.	"SIAM"	3041	500
19th „	"NIZAM"	2726	500
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3664	600
16th „	"ASSAM"	3038	500
* 30th „	"MALWA"	2959	500
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 25th „	"CATHAY"	2983	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London *via* Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class .... Rs. 680.
Second Class .... „ 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, February 9, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIU"ITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respecvely.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 188

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain	Date
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	W. Russel	13th Feb.
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	25th „
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	J. C. Boothby	6th Mar.
s. s. ARABIA	3500	480	J. Laird	20th „
s. s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	1st April.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3116	480	W. S. Young	10th „
s. s. NUBIA	3553	480	T. G. Knox	24th „
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	15th May.
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	J. C. Boothby	29th „

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, January 4, 1886. Agents.

FOR MARSEILLES.

THE steam-ship HANKOW 3,591 tons, (recently employed by Admiralty as a troopship), will sail for Marseilles about 20th February. Has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Fare exclusive of wines, &c., Rs. 350. Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

The Hankow is lying off Apollo-bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to visit her.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE s.s. NYANZA, has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

All claims should be presented to the Captain by whom such are payable before sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained by him.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents inward for s.s. Nyanza.
Bombay, 8th February, 1886.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th February, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 15th February, (on arrival of outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th February, 1886. Agents.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS,

and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

THOS. COOK & SON } BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW. Calcutta, 10½ Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the *free* use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange, Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

JEWEL CASES—
A choice selection. In Russian, Persian, Calf and other Leathers, lined with rich velvet, having Compartments for Lockets, Pendants, Brooches, Chains, Rings, &c. &c. Fitted with strong Lock and Key, From Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 each.

GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF AND JEWEL CASES—
All combined, in rich plush, Rs. 20 each.

GLOVE STRETCHERS—
Made of the finest African Ivory, Complete in Case. From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per pair.

DRESSING CASES—
A choice selection in Russian, Persian, and Morocco Leathers, lined with Velvet, Fitted complete. From Rs. 55 to Rs. 75 cash.

DRESSING BAGS—
The largest selection in India, in Morocco, Russian and other Leathers, lined with Silk and Satin, Fitted complete, with every requisite.

NE PLUS ULTRA BAGS—
From Rs. 68 to Rs. 110 each.

STANDARD BAGS—
From Rs. 85 to Rs. 120 each.

PRESENTATION BAGS—
From Rs. 210 to Rs. 400 each.

CARD CASES—
In Russian, Morocco and other Leathers. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 each.
Mounted with Sterling Silver Mounts. From Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.
Made in Sterling Silver Hall-marked. From Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 each.

HAND OR CARRIAGE BAGS—
In great variety, made in Morocco, Calf, Russian Leathers, Plush, &c. From Rs. 6 to Rs. 16 each.
Ditto ditto fitted with Instruments for Working in Silks and Wools, &c. From Rs. 6 to Rs. 25 each.
Standard Bags, Fitted with a variety of useful Instruments, which are removeable at pleasure. From Rs. 13 to Rs. 40 cash.

LADIES' EVENING BAGS—
Containing Scent Bottles, Brushes and Cases, Sterling Silver Mounted, &c. Rs. 60 cash.

LADIES' COMPANIONS—
In Imitation Old Ivory, Fitted with Scissors, Needles, Crochet Hook, etc. From Rs. 16 to Rs. 22-8 each.

LADIES' WORK BOXES—
In Imitation Old Ivory, Leather, etc. Fitted complete, with every requisite. From Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 each.
etc., etc.

For further details see Illustrated Catalogue.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

CIGAR CASES—
A large selection in Russian, Morocco, Calf and other Leathers. All sizes to suit Trichinopoly Cheroots and Cigars.
Mounted with Sterling Silver Mounts. From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18 each.
Made of Sterling Silver Hall-marked. From Rs. 65 to Rs. 180 cash.

CIGARETTE CASES—
A varied Assortment in Russian, Morocco, Calf and other Leathers. Many sizes. From Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 3 each.
Mounted with Silver Plate Mounts. From Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 each.
Made of Sterling Silver Hall-marked. From Rs. 40 to Rs. 65 cash.

CARD CASES—
In Morocco, Russian and other Leathers. From Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 each.

NOTE AND LETTER CASES—
In Russian, Morocco and other Leathers, with or without the perpetual Calendar. From Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each.
Mounted with Sterling Silver Mounts. From Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 each.

DRESSING CASES—
A large selection. In solid Leather- Fitted complete with every requisite. From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 35 cash.
In Morocco or Russia Leather, &c. Superior fittings. From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 each.

ROLL UP CASES—
Take up very small space in Portmanteau. From Rs. 28 to Rs. 50 each.

DRESSING BAGS—
The largest selection in India. In Morocco. Plain Hide, Crocodile and other Leathers. Fitted complete with every requisite.
"NE PLUS ULTRA" BAGS— From Rs. 72 to Rs. 120 cash.
GLADSTONE BAGS— From Rs. 72 to Rs. 150 cash.
"MONITOR" PRESENTATION— From Rs. 375 to 765 cash.
&c., &c., &c.

For further details see Illustrated Catalogue.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, LIMITED.

BLASTING GELATINE AND No. 1 DYNAMITE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE ABOVE
and
SOLD BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

ARE the only Nitro-Glycerine Compounds obtainable in this Market, which have been Manufactured under the supervision of the British Government.

EWART LATHAM & Co.
Agents.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
18	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chablis ...	10	0
		A favourite White Dinner Wine.				
18	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Beaune ...	10	0
		A fine redfull-bodied Wine.				
23	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Macon ...	12	8
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.				
21	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Pommard ...	11	8
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.				
30	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin ...	16	8
		This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.				
17	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	... Barsac ...	9	8
		A good light refreshing Wine.				
21	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE ...	from the Bordeaux Dist.	12	0
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.				
30	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	very rich and fine ...	16	8
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

IS supplied to order, and, for the convenience of TRAVELLERS, from an extensive stock ready for immediate use.

Our TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of a FIRST-CLASS experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and we guarantee to supply CLOTHING of HIGH-CLASS STYLE, FIT, FINISH, &c.

ALL the SEASON'S NOVELTIES, specially selected by our Mr. ASQUITH, are now to hand. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE respectfully invite applications for PATTERNS, which will be sent POST-FREE with ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST.

Reliable instructions for self-measurement, introduced by ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, enable them to conduct an extensive business throughout India by correspondence only. GENTLEMEN desirous of obtaining fashionable, suitable, and satisfactory CLOTHING can rely upon ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE'S "SELF-MEASUREMENT RULES" with every confidence.

N. B.—On all Orders exceeding Rs. 20 sent per V. P. P. a special discount is allowed of 10 per cent. as well as FREE CARRIAGE and PACKING.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHIERS,
BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS & PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA.
"ALL NEW GOODS."

LIGHT AND DURABLE.

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

A special SHOW ROOM for this Department.

RUG STRAPS and DECK CHAIRS, a GREAT VARIETY.

Illustrated List by return post.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas	27	0	to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40	0	to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide, and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	0	to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45	0	to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55	0	to	125	0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	12	0	to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0	to	44	0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36	0	to	56	0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12	0	to	29	0
COURIER BAGS	10	0	to	14	0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20	0	to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65	0	to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100	0	to	175	0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75	0	to	150	0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19	0	to	40	8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5	12	to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE Bags	6	8	to	20	0
TAN Canvas HOLD-ALLS	24	0	to	27	0

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MORE THAN 1,000

Of the original "Sympathetic" Pianos sold throughout India, Burmah, Assam, &c., &c.

The only Grand Square Pianoforte that has stood THIRTY years' test of Indian climate.

The IRON FRAME, AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT THROUGHOUT. Independent stringing, over-strung, full musical tone and general construction, far surpasses any Square Piano at the same price.

Solid Mahogany case Rs. 850. | Solid Ebonized case Rs. 900.
Packing case zinc lined „ 25 extra.

Full particulars and illustrated description of the above Piano can be had only from the Bombay Agents. S. ROSE & CO.

S. ROSE & Co., are the Sole Bombay Agents for:—

SYMPATHETIC Concert Grand ... ... Rs. 1,600
„ Cottage Piano Rs. 650 to „ 750
CANTANTE RESONANTE Solid Square Rs. 550, Rs. 600, and „ 750
CANTANTE RESONANTE Cottage Rs. 500 to Rs. 650
BUNGALOW Solid Square ... ... „ 450
BIJOU or "DISTRICT" Solid Cottage ... „ 300

All the above are specially constructed for India, Iron Frames, &c.

The above Piano sold on the EASY PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

They have also a large stock of excellent pianos—Broadwood, Collard, Lipp, Rs. 650 to 750; Schiedmayer, Rs. 750 and Rs. 800; Neumeyer and other eminent Makers at prices varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,700.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BY EASY PAYMENTS. PRIZE MEDAL. AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS,

ALL 5 OCTAVES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just unpacked a Consignment of the above, from a well-established English firm, and beg to offer them to the public on the Easy-Payment System. INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

AMERICAN ORGANS. (1.)—Ten stops sub-base, Violetta, Clarion, Diapason, Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Diapason Treble, Principal, Echo Forte—with Knee Swell. Cash Rs. 520,—or by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 48.

This Instrument has been carefully constructed, very powerful, the case being solid Walnut and specially made for India. Strongly recommended as a first-rate Instrument, Size 4ft. 7in. high, 3ft. 6 in. wide.

(2.)—FOUR STOPS.—Diapason, Forte, Dulciana, Vaix Celeste. Cash Rs. 325, or by 12 equal monthly instalments Rs. 30. Size 5ft. 3in. high; 3ft. 4in wide.

(3.)—NO STOPS.—A thoroughly strong Instrument for District use for which purpose it is specially manufactured. For cash with order Rs. 275, or by 12 equal monthly instalments Rs. 15. Size 4ft. 4in. high; 3ft. 3in. wide.

HARMONIUMS,
ALL 5 OCTAVES.

Best finish, specially Manufactured for India, Solid Walnut Cases, for Cash Rs. 160, or by 12 equal monthly instalments Rs. 15. Size 2 ft. 7 in. high; 3 ft. 4 in. wide.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER),
BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, &c.

THIS invaluable medicine never fails to give immediate relief, and scarcely ever fails to cure any of the above disorders, if properly persevered with. Prepared only by

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO WINE CONSUMERS.

FOR all first class qualities of every sort, description, and price apply to the Oldest House in the Trade in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, &c.

BURGUNDY—(RED AND WHITE.)

THESE popular Wines are everywhere increasing in demand; those we now offer possess fine body, bouquet and flavour.

The idea that Burgundy predisposes the consumer to gout is a fallacy.

Chambertin,	Corton.	Beaune.	Chablis.
Rs. 36-0.	Rs. 30-0.	Rs. 21-0.	Rs. 20-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO.'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA OR LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement whether arising from long residence in a tropical climate or from severe illness.

Per Bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

No. 1. Complete Sets (Carte de Visite Size), Consisting of Camera, Achromatic Landscape Lens, adjustable Tripod Stand, double dark Slides, Focussing Cloth, packet Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, 2 Vulcanite Trays, Printing Frame, Book of Instructions, and necessary Chemicals, all compactly packed in polished box, Rs. 50.

No. 2. This set consists of the same apparatus as the above, but better finished, Rs. 75.

No. 3. Kemp and Co.'s Rs. 100 Sets (Cabinet Size), consist of Bellows Camera, Superior Lens with revolving Diaphram, adjustable Tripod Stand, 2 double dark Slides (for 4 pictures), Focussing Cloth, Dry Plates, ½ quire Sensitized Paper, 3 Vulcanite Trays, Plate Rack, Printing Frame, Glass Measure, and the necessary Chemicals in box, neat and compact.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

EXTRACTUM PANCREATIS (Fairchild)—
Containing the pancreatic enzymes in a highly concentrated and most active form.

PEPTONISING POWDERS (Fairchild) IN GLASS TUBES—
Each contains 5 grains of Extractum Pancreatis, and will digest a pint of milk in 30 minutes.

PANCREATIC TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each containing 3 grains Extractum Pancreatis.

COMPOUND PANCREATIC TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each contains 1-10 grain Ipecac., 3 grains Bismuthi Subnit., and 2 grains Extractum Pancreatis.

PEPSINE IN SCALES (Fairchild)—
A most reliable and active ferment. Dose 1 to 3 grains.

PEPSINE TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each containing 1 grain of pure Pepsine in Scales. The Tabloids are an elegant and agreeable form for administration.

ELIXOID PEPSINE—
The most active and pleasant liquid Pepsine.

KEPLER EXTRACT OF MALT—
The best digestive of starchy foods, and a valuable nutriment.

A Pamphlet on Extractum Pancreatis and the Digestive Ferments supplied free upon request.

KEMP & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GYMKHANA (Registered.) BOUQUET.

THE PERFUME PAR EXCELLENCE

Combining as it does strength and permanency with delicacy and sweetness.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
Per case of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 15 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1885, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at the Offices No. 9, Elphinstone-Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Bombay, 30th January, 1886. Secretary.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES JUTE MILL COMPANY, Ld., CAWNPORE.

TO supply the public with a quality of FLOOR CLOTH of the strength and durability of Durries, and yet at as low a cost as they paid heretofore, for cotton floor cloth (called farash), this Company is now prepared to offer at the low rates varying from As. 4 to As. 6 per yard, heavy jute woven and printed FLOOR CLOTHS, width 28 and 40 inches, respectively, in a variety of patterns and colours.

Floor Cloths and Durries made up to any required size with neat broad borders to match pattern, much improving the look of the cloth.

Hall Carpets, 7' by 4'', of various neat bright patterns, at Re. 1 each.

Door Mats, 4' by 28'', of various neat bright coloured patterns, at As. 8 each.

The attention of District Officers is particularly called to the above Floor Cloth, which, if sewn together to fit any tent, would be at one-third of the cost of Durries.

For Patterns and further particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND
PER S. S. "TITANIA"
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	„ 45	„ 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.. MR. FRAMJEE. C. MEHTA.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.
FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THE GAIETY COMPANY.
GRAND SUCCESS OF
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S
NEW AND ORIGINAL
JAPANESE OPERA,
MIKADO;
OR THE
TOWN OF TITIPU.

Entirely New Scenery, painted expressly for this OPERA, from London designs.
New and magnificent JAPANESE Costumes.
Powerful Chorus of School Girls, Nobles, Guards, &c.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

GAIETY THEATRE.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

THE MIKADO

Produced under the sole direction of Mrs. GEO. NORVILLE, as PERFORMED at Calcutta by the GAIETY COMPANY.

CRETONNES.

A beautiful selection in ever variety of colouring, from 6 as per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, in Dalal Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th February, 1886, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet, ending 31st December, 1885, and to declare a Dividend.
2nd. To appoint or re-elect a Director.
3rd. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
4th. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TOOLJARAM NAVULRAM,
Secretary.

Bombay, 9th February, 1886.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACS, AND ANNUALS, LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1886.

	Rs.	a.
Post Office London Directory for 1886 ...	25	0
Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage for 1886	23	12
Times of India Calender and Directory for 1886. Rs. 8 and	2	0
Maclean's Guide to Bombay ...	5	0
Every Girl's Annual ...	3	12
Little Folks ...	3	4
Little Wide Awake ...	3	4
Whitaker's Almanac ...	0	10
Lady's Pictorial Xmas No. ...	1	0
Unwin's Annual ...	0	10
Life Xmas No. ...	1	0
St. Stephen's Xmas No. ...	1	0
Bow Bell's Almanac ..	1	6
Bow Bell's Xmas No. ...	1	8
Bow Bell's Annual ...	0	10
Photographic Almanac ...	0	10
Do. Year Book of ...	0	10
All the Year Round Almanac ...	0	6
Raphael's Almanac ...	0	12
Warne's Xmas No. by S. C. Cumberland ...	0	10
Punch Almanac ...	0	8
Bombay Christian Almanac ...	0	8
London Society Xmas No. ...	0	10
Routledge's Xmas No. ...	0	10
Hood's Comic Annual ...	0	10
Nautical Almanac for 1887 ...	2	0
Belgravia Annual ...	0	10
Queen Almanac ...	0	10
Tinsley's Magazine Xmas No. ..	0	10
World Xmas No. ...	1	0
Winter's Annual ...	0	10
Girl's Own Paper Xmas No. ...	0	6
Boy's Own Paper Xmas No. ...	0	6
Santa Claus Xmas No. ...	1	0
Fenn's Xmas Annual ...	0	10
Quiver Xmas No. ...	0	6
Kate Greenaway's Almanac Re. 1 and	0	10

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.
Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'opoponax, a l'Heleohope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as., 14 as., and Re. 1-4.

TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 as.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS)
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.
The selection comprises—
BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE.
GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.

FORGET-ME-NOT.	FRANGIPANNI.
JASMIN.	JOCKEY CLUB.
KISS-ME-QUICK.	MILLEFLEUR.
WHITE ROSE.	MOSS ROSE.
OPOPONAX.	YLANG YLANG.
CAPE JASMINE.	LAUGHING WATER.
SPRING VIOLETS.	SHAMROCK NOSE-GAY.
RONDELETIA.	EDELWEISS.

GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE,
all sizes.
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p. m., to ELECT NEW MEMBERS and discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 9th February, 1886.

RADHABHAI, WIDOW OF THE LATE ATMARAM SAGOON,

Bookseller, 135, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Why I am a Liberal by Andrew Reid... ...	1	8
Why I am a Conservative by an Elector ...	0	9
Our Colonies and India: how we got them, and why we keep them by C. Ransome ...	0	9
Tremenhere's Manual of the Principles of Government ...	0	9
The Depression in Tradees, its Causes and Remedies ...	0	9
A Diary of the Gladstone Government illustrated ...	0	5
Imperial Parliament Series edited by Sydney Buxton, M.P. ... ...each	0	9
1. Imperial Federation by the Marquis of Lorne.		
2. Representation by Sir John Lubbock.		
3. Local Administration by Rathbone, Pell, and Montague.		
4. England and Russia in Asia by Right Hon. W. E. Baxter.		
5. Women's Suffrage by Mrs. Dilke and W. Woodall.		
6. Local Option by Caine, Hoyle, and Burns.		
7. Leasehold Enfranchisement, by Broadhurst and Reid.		
8. Disestablishment, by Richard and Williams		
Cassell's World's Workers Series each...	0	9
1. General Gordon. 7. David Livingston.		
2. Ch. Dickens, 8. George Muller and A. Reed.		
3. Mrs. Nightingale, Mr. Havergal, etc. 9. Richard Cobden.		
4. Dr. Guthrie, Father Mathew, etc, 10. Benjamin Franklin.		
5. Abraham Lincoln. 12. Handel.		
6. Sir Henry Havelock and Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde. 13. Turner, the Artist. 14. G. and R. Stephenson.		
The Russians at the Gates of Herat ...	0	8
Col. Malleson's The Russo-Afghan Question	0	8
Russia's Power of seizing Herat &c. by Marvin ...	0	9
The Russian Annexation of Merv by Morvin ...	0	9
Look Here, a book for the Rail ...	0	9
Notes on Political Economy ...	0	8
Chutney-Papers by a Bombay-walla ...	0	12
Philips' Our Administration of India	3	8
Fortesque on the Governance of England by Plummer ...	7	0
Goschen's Address on Education and Economical Subject ...	1	8
Notes on Political Economy ...	0	8
BOOKS ON SPORTS, etc., etc.,		
Two years in the Jungle ...	12	0
The Dead Shot or Sportsman's Guide ...	6	0
Burton's Reminiscences of Sports in India ...	10	0
Stonchenge's British Rural Sports, illus. ...	12	0
The Badmington Library: Hunting by the Duke of Beaufort and M. Morris ...	6	0
The Badmington Library: Fishing by H. C. Pennell 2 vols. ...	12	0
The Gun and its Development with notes on shooting ...	6	0
Our Indian Stations by J. Barras 2 vols. ...	4	0
India and Tiger-hunting by Do. 2 vols. ...	4	0
Rice's Indian Game with coloured illustrations ...	12	0
Sports by W. Bromby-Davenporte ...	3	4
Tales for Sportsmen by Dragon ...	5	8
Large Game shooting in Thibet and Northern India, illustrated, by Col. A. A. Kinloch...	21	0
Hunting Adventures in Forest and Field by an Old Shikarry ...	2	8

Apply to
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager.

Bombay, 8th January, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

A SALE OF FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES, on behalf of the Native Girls' Schools of the Free Church Mission, will be held on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 11th, 12th and 13th instant, in the Hall of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, each day from 4 to 7 p.m.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

LOTTIE, CALL AGAIN, or SEND ADDRESS.—M. C.

THE VIENNA CONFECTIONER—ICES, Wines and Spirits of the best quality at Churchgate-street.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!!! from annas 10 per pair, Frilling from annas 1 per yard, Laces from annas 2, Handkerchief for Ladies annas 4, Flower, Fans, Parasols, very cheap.—SAR FF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Three or four old HORSES, free from vice. Will be sold very cheap to any one offering a good home with easy work. Apply BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.

FOR SALE, in 28 lb. and 56 lb. iron kegs, GOOD WHITE ZINC PAINT at Rs. 9 per cwt. Apply to the AGENT, Export Agency Co., Limited, 3, Hummum-street, Fort.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, BARODA, has to intimate that he has made the OVERSEERS' APPOINTMENTS lately advertised. Successful applicants have been informed by letter.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED Coir and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KEROSINE OIL—150 Test Rs. 5; 125 Test or Devoe's, Rs. 4-4, FOR SALE. Apply to M. M. MODY & Co., Limited.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Club's. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, 11 as. per tin; Gruyere Cheese, 14 as. per lb.; Cheddar do. 13 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and entirely new batch for Presents in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED ENGINEER to erect and start refrigerating machinery in March. Apply to REFRIGERATOR, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment, just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED Yarn Dyed Fast Color Khakee Serge, 54 inch width at Rs. 2-4 per yard. Try at J. A. LACKA, Wholesale Warehouse, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzs etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

F. MASON the Agent for KANANGA WATER and GRIMAULT'S PREPARATIONS may be seen every day at 4 o'clock until Thursday; care of Mr. Ballantine, 11, Hornby-row.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, from Rs. 50. Plain and richly engraved Gent's watches in Gold, Silver, and metal cases with five years' guarantee, from Rs. 15. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

THE PHŒBUS.—Photographic Apparatus (for amateurs), complete in polished wooden box. Two sizes, Rs. 55 and Rs. 45.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.—Orders registered at the Fort Office, 17, Elphinstone Circle, for all sorts of conveyances, and particulars given of Horses and Ponies for sale.

FOR SALE, a Handsome and Stylish four-wheeled PERTH DOG-CART, almost new, with shafts, pole, lamps, &c., complete. A very pretty CARRIAGE for a lady to drive. Apply to C. STEPHENS and Sons, Girgaum.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Hot Joints from 1 till 3 p. m., Monthly Boarders taken.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of temporary Remount Stables, at Kennedy Sea-Face.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., the materials of the above-mentioned temporary remount stables, opposite the Churney-road Station, for removal.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th February, 1886.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms, the valuable blackwood and teakwood furniture, platedware, one large hanging office punkha, hanging wall and rich table lamps, oleographs, carpets, flower vases, watch stands, looking glasses, time pieces, fancy albums, ink stands, umbrellas, 45 dozen bottles containing cod liver oil (by Thompson), accordeons, silken coloured handkerchieves, Cologne water, dolls, &c.

AT 2 P. M.
SALE OF SILVER ORNAMENTS.
Silver ornaments, such as bangles, necklaces, and bracelets of different sizes and patterns.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 10th February, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—

6 bales brown papers.
1 case white and colored shirts.
3 ,, white and colored handkerchiefs.
1 ,, stripe pilot cloth.
4 ,, lady's cloth, colored.
10 ,, turkey red cambrics.
2 ,, white doria.
1 ,, colored shawls.
3 ,, colored prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
2 ,, ,, dhoties.
2 ,, ,, jacconets.
1 ,, ,, T cloth.
5 cases waistcoating.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 10th February, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned—

18 cases table and hanging kerosine lamps of various sizes.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 do. do. do.
1 handsome English-built waggonette in good order.
1 do. strong second-hand English-built, landau, by Kesterton, of Long Acre.
1 do. strong bay arab horse, 14-2 aged, quiet in single and double harness.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora House, Bandora, the blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of W. B. WRIGHT, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rajpipla Cottage, Bandora Hill-road, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, one Soundy's Indian square piano, iron frame, excellent tone, rich flower vases, &c., &c., the property of M. M. LINDSLEY, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, near the Observatory, the valuable and handsome plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome pictures and oleographs rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting iron grey arab horses, 5 years old, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, a handsome strong English-built 4-seated open carriage by Fulker, of Salisbury, a handsome strong four wheel dog-cart, a handsome strong built tonga, sets of plated and brass mounted single and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Colonel G. J. SMART.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Risaldar—Bay waler gelding with black points, 16 hands, 8 years old, fast in harness, and perfectly quiet. Has been constantly ridden. Price, Rs. 700.

Ressaidar—Match to the above, 15-3½, 7 years old. Price, Rs. 700.

Nobleman—Chesnut arab horse, 15 hands, 7 years, very showy and capital hack, would make a good charger. Rs. 1,000.

Nick—Bay English horse, aged, very powerful and quiet in harness, 15-3½. Rs. 600.

The above horses can be seen any time at His Excellency the Governor's Bungalow, Malabar Point.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th February, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Saw Mills, Tank bunder,

A quantity of mill sawn scantlings of various sizes and suitable for various purposes in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM LAUNCH "IRAN."

Under instructions from the Arabian Steam Launch Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., the steam launch "Iran," of 10-75-100 tons register tonnage and built in the year 1882. She has one deck and 2 masts, is 101 feet long and 19 feet 42-tenths broad, she has 2 engines compound inverted, D. R. Surface condensing, of 26 horse power, by Adam Miller, engine and shipbuilder, London, the diameter of cylinder 9 and 15 length of stroke 15 inches. She consumes less than 3 tons coal daily. She runs 7 to 8 knots. She is ready for sail. She is now lying at Mazagon Bunder, where she can be seen at any time.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CANDAWADY

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Joao Francisco Colaco and Francisco Antonio Colaco, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mrs. Apolonia Pereira and Domingos Gonsalves, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of January 1880.

All that piece of fazendaree ground belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperance, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in an oart called Nigdowry at Candawady, fronting on the east side thereof, admeasuring 141 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a passage of the said oart, on the west by the property of the said Mr. Balla Mungesh Wagle, on the north by the property of the said Mr. Balla Mungesh Wagle, and on the south by the property of Paulo Foreira, formerly assessed under No. 4 and now under No. 5.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Muraglia & Co.'s Marble Mart, Apollo Bunder, on account of the consignee, to make room for a fresh consignment, the following, viz., handsome marble large size figures and busts, table ornaments, marble top, side, round pier, dressing and washhand table on iron stands, marble teapoys on iron stands, small and large flower vases for hall, fountains, marble pillars, marble dressing glasses and varieties of other marbleware, &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th February, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Minnie Lodge," Middle Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light strong built victoria, a powerful grey horse, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate pictures, handsome marble and alabaster vases and figures, reading books, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. READ, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th February, 1886.

ESTATE OF THE LATE SURGEON-MAJOR F. FALWASSER, A. M. D.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the above Estate are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month of the first appearance of this notice, after which no claims will be entertained.

J. GATACER, Lt.-Col., 23rd Bo. N. L. I.,
President Committee of Adjustment, Neemuch, C. I.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY.,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. G. R. YATES to SIGN our firm per PROCURATION.

F. J. V. MINCHIN & Co.

Gopalpore, 1st February, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE undernoted NINE GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 1,000 each are reported to have been STOLEN, from Mr. SHAPOORJI BURJORJI FRASER, Surat. The notes bear the endorsement "S. B. FRASER."

M-76 79803, M-76 80197, M-76 74433, M-76 76006, M-76 78843, M-76 77828, M-76 75230, M-76 62799, and M-76 81308.

WANTED, a furnished BUNGALOW from about 15th March next for six weeks or two months, either on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Cumballa Hill, or Marine Lines. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row.

PARLI HILL, near Bandora a few Building allotments beautifully situated WILL BE SOLD for cash or monthly payments upon Building Society terms or let on lease with option of purchase, advances made for Building if desired. Apply on the Estate, or to Messrs. CHALK & WALKER, Solicitors, Bombay.

FERNANDES & Co.
FAMILY CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS, &c.
Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London,
25, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of our Mr. FERNANDES of great experience. The dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision. Price very moderate.

FERNANDES & Co.,
Chemists, Bombay.

P. RATANJI, 10, Forbes-street, Bombay, has on sale large self-playing Organs for Halls, Saloons, &c. They serve the purpose of a band of music, play very melodious and well selected airs, and have a loud sound.

Price: Small with 4 rollers ......Rs. 5,500
Large do. 6 do. 8,000
Also MUSICAL BOXES for Rs. 25 to Rs. 500

CAINEVILLE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MUSSOORIE,

WILL RE-OPEN on the 3rd of March, 1886, with a highly efficient Staff of teachers. Some alterations have been made in the terms and course of study.

For prospectuses apply to

MRS. CLARKE,
Head Mistress,
Caineville, Mussoorie.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, a lucrative business in the N.-W. P. It has recently been thoroughly stocked with a Splendid Assortment of Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, Stores, Provisions, Wines, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, and other Requisites for a large General mixed Trade, and there is every facility for increasing what has been for many years a well-paying concern. The Shop is handsome, spacious and well-fitted, and will be let at a low rental, either on lease or as may be agreed upon. The New Stock which has only arrived since December last is offered at Cost Price with the usual commission added, and must be taken over intact. Other, at valuation or as may be mutually arranged. For further particulars apply to W. SHEPPERSON, Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5¼		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3¾		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 13th February 1886, at 2 p. m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December 1885.
(2) To elect Directors and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.;
With coloured and other illustrations.
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SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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F. DE BOVIS,
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Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

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	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry......Rs.	50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ...... ,,	55 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ...... ,,	44 0	..
Dry Elite ,, ... ,,	46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry ...... ,,	38 0	,, 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra......Rs.	43 0	—

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From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ......Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ...... ,,	16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer ...... ,,	17 0	...
Leibfraumilch ...... ,,	21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein ...... ,,	21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg...... ,,	25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer ...... ,,	25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner ...... ,,	28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg ...... ,,	34 0	...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Moselblümchen ......Rs.	...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner...... ,,	—	,, 15 0
Hochheimer ...... ,,	—	,, 18 0
Brauneberger ...... ,,	15 0	...
Liebfraumilch ...... ,,	...	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg ...... ,,	18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer ...... ,,	28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ...... ,,	28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger...... ,,	28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger ...... ,,	34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger ...... ,,	35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ......Rs.	18 0	...

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From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port ......Rs.	19 0	...
Fine ,, ... ,,	22 0	—
Very fine ,, ... ,,	27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port. ,,	38 0	—

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	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
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Medoc ...... ,,	10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds ...... ,,	13 0	Rs. 15 0
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Chateau Lantte ...... ,,	23 0	...
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Chateau Romer ...... ,,	16 0	...

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Carlovitz ...... ,,	12 0	,, 14 0

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	Per 1 doz. qts.
Gold labels, Gold capsules......Rs.	26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy...... ,,	21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne (M. & Saann) Red Bars ...... ,,	24 0
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Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules ,,	29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** ,,	34 0

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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

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Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey .. Rs.	20 0
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Mainzer Export Beer ...... ,,	5 8	,, ...
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Maraschino a case of 25 Pints......Rs.	25 0	..
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Do. do Finest...... ,,	20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles.... ,,	4 0	...
Do. do do tins	5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from .....lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11

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Danish Butter, finest ......per ½ lb. tin	0 10
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Hams, Danish, finest smoked......per lb.	0 11

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	Large tin.	small tin.
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Asparagus ...... ,,	2 8	,, ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut.... ,,	1 4	0
Cellery ...... ,,	0 14	,, ..
White Cabbage in Butter ...... ,,	0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)...... ,,	1 6	,, ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine..... ,,	1 4	,, ..
Red do. do. ...... ,,	1 2	,, 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus......Rs.	2 8	Rs 1 8
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Young Cut Beans...... ,,	...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages...... ,,	..	,, 1 8
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TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
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Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

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CAPITAL £1,300,000.

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F. FISCHER & CO.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over,
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

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Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

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(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ... ,, 1,
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES, improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, annual meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Mikado," 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Siam (s), from London; India (s), Portsmouth; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; Glenochil (s), Mauritius; and Khiva (s), Hongkong.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th:—Mobile (s), for Busreh; Commilla (s), Busreh; I. M. Tenasserim (s), Kurrachee; and Metapedia (s), Diamond Island.

B. B. R. A. Society.—The annual meeting of the society will be held to-day at 5-15 p. m.

Bitten by a Dog.—On the 5th inst. Bhickaijee, a Parsee girl, aged 12 years, was bitten by a dog belonging to some one in the Indo-British Institution at the corner of Trinity Church. On Monday the girl was taken to hospital by the police.

Inquest.—Dr. Blaney held an inquest yesterday at the morgue on the body of a Mussulman, name unknown, aged 42. It appears that the deceased came out of a house of ill-repute, and while sitting near a latrine he fell back dead. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.

A Fatal Fall from a Tree.—Antonio Fernandez D'Souza, a bundhari, was admitted to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital about a week ago suffering from injuries received in a fall from a toddy tree at Bandora. On Monday tetanus set in, and he succumbed. An inquest was held by the coroner, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-day, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Overture	Sommernachtstraum	Suppé.
Valse	Our Last	G. Lamothe.
Selection (No 1)	Anna Bolena	Donizetti.
Polka Mazurka	La Jolie Patineuse	J. C. Van Maanen.
Quadrille	London Life	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Pair of Restive Bullocks.—A cart-driver, named Hurry Ramoo, while going along Sewree-road in his empty cart, was suddenly thrown off his seat by his bullocks, which, becoming restive, bolted. He was jammed between the wheel of his cart and a stone pillar, and died two hours after removal to his home. An inquest was held on his body, and the jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

Sailors' Institute.—We have been requested by Captain Allen Russell, Secretary and Treasurer, Sailors' Institute, to state that the Sailors' Institute is now nearly completed, and funds are urgently needed to furnish and camp the interior to enable the management opening the rooms without delay. Hence friends of the cause are earnestly solicited to contribute for this laudable purpose. The rooms will be open to all, and are intended solely for secular uses.

A Successful Diver.—On Monday, Oosman Parpia, a muccadum to a mercantile firm in Zanzibar, while handing down two bags containing 1,000 frs. each, worth about Rs. 5,300 to a boatman, from the s. s. Avoca, accidentally let them drop in the sea. A Mahomedan diver, in the service of the Bombay Port Trust, it appears, recovered the valuable bags in a few hours. He was paid for his services at the rate of Rs. 10 per hour.

Arrival of H. H. the Maharaja of Rutlam.—H. H. the Maharaja of Rutlam arrived yesterday morning at 9-15 at the Boree-bunder Station by mail-train from Khundwa. The Maharaja was accompanied by his private secretary, Dr. Talpade, and about 100 followers. A guard of honour from the 24th N. I., with band, was present at the station. He was received on behalf of the Government by Mr. Batty, Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department. A salute of thirteen guns was fired in honour of his arrival.

The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—The following is the report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 7th inst:—Horses—sent to Pinjrapole 1, blind 1, sent to hospital 2; bullocks—sent to Pinjrapole 3, lame 16, sore neck 11, tumours on neck 5, emaciated 9, sores on body 2, overloaded 2, goading 1, sent to hospital 1; fowls—carrying suspended by the legs 5; buffaloes—sore neck 2;—total number of cases 61.

Death of the Bhattia Millionaire.—Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee, reputed to be a millionaire, possessing very extensive landed properties either in his own right or as a mortgagee, died at his residence at Mandvie-bunder-street yesterday morning. His large monetary dealings often involved him in litigation when he figured in suits before the High Court. His only son, whom he had discarded owing to his prodigal habits, died some months ago in Bombay; and so Mr. Kessowjee's immense wealth descends to an adopted son,

A Murderous Moghul.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Constable Elliot charged Mahomed Hussi Yoola, a Moghul, with criminally intimidating one Jumnadas Hurridas. It appeared that the accused, who described himself as a Persian horse-dealer, was once in the service of a woman named Casi. She discharged him a few days ago, and he went to her place on Monday and demanded his wages. Jumnadas was in the house, and promised the accused he would pay what was due to him. He went away and returned with a knife and threatened to kill Jumnadas if he did not pay him. The latter communicated with Mr. Elliot, and that officer took the accused into custody, when he again threatened to kill the complainant. His worship sentenced the accused to two weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail.

M. Volpi's Trained Animals.—M. Volpi continues to draw very large audiences at the modest and small theatre opposite the Boree-bunder Terminus. All who go there are struck with the entire control M. Volpi has over his animals and the marvellous tricks they do at his word. The most amusing item of the sixteen events included in the programme is that which opens the evening's entertainment. Laughing commences from the time the curtain rises, and discloses six monkeys seated, or rather chained to seats at a table. They are waited upon by the matchless monkey Coco and another named Caroline. Monkeys are always amusing, but when any are trained only to amuse, it is simply side-splitting to watch them. Coco's tricks as a waiter and his fondness, like other servants, to wait on himself first, keeps the house in a continual titter. The dogs are as highly trained as Coco, and are capable of doing almost anything. They are of many breeds, mostly Italian, and their different tricks, whether rolling a barrel, or jumping over one another, or balancing ladders, always command interest. In a like manner M. Volpi has trained a bear and two goats. The only thing to regret in these performances is a want of variety. This, however, Mr. Volpi, who intends leaving Bombay for Poona, will give, as he promises a change of programme a fortnight before he leaves.

The Cause of Accidents in the Docks.—Rama Byroo was charged yesterday before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court by Chief Inspector Ingram with doing a rash and negligent act so as to endanger human life. It appeared that, on the 13th of last month, the Armenia was loading in the Prince's Dock. At about 2 a. m., bales of cotton were being stowed in No. 3 lower hold by the ship's crane from a prow on the port-side. The accused's duty was to pass the word to the crane-man when to heave up from the prow, when to swing in-board, and when to lower away. Until lately he had been a gunny-bag sewer, and had never previous to that night passed word to any crane-man, nor been at the gang-way of any ship before. The crane-man could not see the hatchway owing to an iron ventilator, and was entirely dependent upon the accused. The crane-man had hove up four bales of cotton, and then at the order of accused, swung inboard. The sling containing the bales struck the combings of the hatch, and one of them was displaced. The accused then passed the order to lower, and as the order was being carried out, the bales slipped from the sling and fell on and injured two men working in the hold. In deciding the case his worship condemned the practice of employing men with such little experience as the accused appeared to possess to superintend the passing of orders to the cranemen. He thought there was no doubt that it required men of some considerable experience. It was most improper to employ ordinary coolies for such work, knowing that the safety of the men working in the hold depended very much on their passing correct orders. Not being able to decide whether the accident was caused by the bales not being properly slung or through the inexperience of the accused, his worship said he could only caution the accused not to undertake work of the kind again, and discharged him.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Saint Asaph, in the Prince's Dock, on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We published on Monday the names of the candidates for election by the rate-payers of the city as members of the Municipal Corporation on the 15th instant. The following is a complete list of the nominations with the names of the proposers and seconders:—

1. FORT WARD, FIVE SEATS.

1. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, proposed by the Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee, and seconded by Captain Morland.

2. Mr. K. M. Shroff, proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Dr. Thomas Blaney.

3. Mr. E. Underwood, proposed by Mr. E. Harkisondas Narotumdas, and seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy.

4. Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, proposed by Dr. P. F. Gomes, and seconded by Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee. The same candidate has also been proposed by Mr. John Fleming, C.S.I., and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel.

5. Mr. J. R. Duxbury, proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C. I. E., The same candidate has also been proposed by Captain Henry Morland, and seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.

6. Mr. Narotum Gordhandas Khimjee, proposed by Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bhrocha, and seconded by Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote.

7. Dr. R. N. Khory, proposed by Mr. M. H. Maju, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

2. MANDVIE WARD, SIX SEATS.

1. Mr. Narotum Gordhandas Khimjee, proposed by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., and seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani. The same candidate has also been proposed by Mr. Vussanjie Khimjee, and seconded by Mr. Dhurumsey Purshotum, and he has further been proposed by Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Khimjee, and seconded by Mr. Runchordas Purshotum.

2. Mr. Vundravandas Purshotundas, proposed by Mr. Dharamsey Soonderdas, and seconded by Mr. Cumulsey Premjee.

3. Mr. Jaibhoy Ardasir Sett, proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Manekji Sett, and seconded by Mr. A. G. Mackenzie. The same candidate has also been proposed by Mr. Bomanjee Ruttonjee Limboowara, and seconded by Mr. Gungaram Vitujee.

4. Mr. Rahemoobhoy Allana, proposed by Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dhurumsey.

5. Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dhurumsey, proposed by Mr. R. M. Sayani, and seconded by Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

6. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, proposed by Mr. R. M. Sayani, and seconded by Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dhurumsey.

7. Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee, proposed by Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and seconded by Mr. Abdullabhoy Lallje.

3. BHULESHWUR WARD, SEVEN SEATS.

1. Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, proposed by Dr. Ardaser Jemsetjee Bhajiwalla, and seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Limjibhoy Mehta. The same candidate has also been proposed by Mr. Jemsetjee Nowrojee, and seconded by Mr. Cooverjee Edujee Oomrigar.

2. Mr. Tribhowundas Vurjivandas, proposed by Dr. M. G. Deshmookh, M. D., and seconded by Rao Nana Moroba.

3. Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, proposed by Mr. Nussurwanjee Byramjee, and seconded by Dr. Heerajee Eduljee.

4. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I., and seconded by Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas.

5. Damodhur Thakersey Mooljee, proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and seconded by Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas. The same candidate has also been proposed by Mr. Vullubhdas Waljee, and seconded by Mr. Lilladhur Jairam Narraujee.

6. Mr. Tribhowundas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, proposed by Mr. Grattan Geary, and seconded by the Hon. K. T. Telang, C. I. E. The same candidate has also been proposed by Mr. Narandas Culliandas, and seconded by Mr. Lukhmidas Khemjee.

7. Mr. Nuzzar Mahomed Futtehali, proposed by the Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee, and seconded by Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy. The same candidate has also been proposed by Dr. Framjee Shapurjee, and seconded by Mr. Abdoolali Karrimjee.

4. GIRGAUM WARD, SIX SEATS.

1. Mr. Venayek Runchunder Luxmonjee, proposed by Mr. Ramchundra Keshevjee, and seconded by Mr. Hari Narayen Moroba.

2. Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, proposed by Mr. Dady Manekjee Limjee, and seconded by Mr. H. A. Suntok.

3. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C. I. E., proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. J. Jefferson.

4. The Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, and seconded by the Hon. K. T. Telang, C. I. E.

5. The Hon. K. T. Telang, C. I. E., proposed by the Hon. F. Forbes-Adam, and seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C. I. E.

6. Mr. Muljee Bhowandas Barbhaya, proposed by the Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee, and seconded by the Hon. K. T. Telang, C. I. E.

5. BYCULLA WARD, SIX SEATS.

1. Mr. Gokaldas Jugmohundas, proposed by Dr. Thomas Blaney, and seconded by His Highness Aga Janghi Shah.

2. Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., and seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C. I. E.

3. Mr. Shivjee Dhurmajee, proposed by Dr. Gopal Shivram, and seconded by Mr. G. W. Karkaray. The same candidate has also been proposed by Mr. Gungadhur Narayen Moghe, and seconded by Mr. Ganu Surkajee.

4. Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, proposed by Dr. Sidney Smith, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

5. Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote, proposed by Mr. A. F. Beaufort, and seconded by Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy. The same candidate has also been proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and seconded by Mr. Geo. W. Read.

6. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, proposed by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C. I. E., and seconded by Mr. Pandurang Raghoba.

7. Mr. Edwin Richard Freeborn, proposed by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., and seconded by Captain W. Walshe.

6. PAREL WARD, ONE SEAT.

1. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, and seconded by Mr. Grattan Geary. The same candidate has also been proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Hormarjee, and seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy.

7. MAHIM WARD, ONE SEAT.

1. Dr. R. N. Khory, proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Perozshah M. Mehta,

2. Mr. Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, proposed by Mr. R. H. Cheetham, and seconded by Mr. J. F. D. Oliviera.

It will be seen from the above complete list that there is close competition between the candidates in four out of the seven wards, namely the Fort, Mandvie, Byculla, and Mahim wards. Another noticeable feature is that there are two gentlemen who are candidates in two wards at the same time, namely Mr. Narotum Gordhundas Khimjee, who is a candidate in the Fort and Mandvie wards; and Dr. R. N. Khory, who is a candidate in the Fort as well as in the Mahim ward.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

Admiralty, 18th January, 1886.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieut-Col G F Munro to be Col Second Comdt vice Blake, to Retired List.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col S V Alston to be Lieut-Col vice Munro.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of the 30th April, 1877. Engr G Welch has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

H M the Queen has been pleased to appoint Admiral Sir G P Hornby, G C B, to be Her First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, vice Admiral the Right Honourable Sir A C Key, G C B, retired.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870. Admiral the Right Hon'ble Sir A Key, G C B, First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to H M, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

And consequent thereon the following promotions have been made:—

Vice-Admiral A W A Hood, K C B, to be Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Rear-Admiral J K E Baird to be Vice-Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Capt J E Erskine to be Rear-Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Capt C F Hotham, C B, has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to H M, in the place of Capt J E Erskine, promoted to Flag rank.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—

Fleet Surg J Thomson has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Depy Inspr-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major G T Morris, B S C
Mr J N Atkinson, M C S

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J C Williams, B C S, 9 mo
Mr R S Aikman, B C S, 6 mo
Mr H W Warden, B, 2 mo
Mr C A H Wood, B, 3 mo
Mr W C Midwinter, B, 3 mo
Lt-Col F Gellie, B S C, 6 mo
Capt G K Scott-Moncrieff, R B Eng, 3 mo
Lieut A C Batten, B S C, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H C Barnes, B
Mr M E Monks, B
Mr W R Monks, B
Mr J H P Forsyth, B
Mr E Moffat, B
Mr G Burn, B
Mr H Clogstown, B
Mr A Grant, B
Col H M Repton, B S C
Assist-Apoth J T Weston, B
Sub-Cond G G Mackenzie, B
Mr J W F Dumergue, M
Major E A Fraser, M S C
Major J F Willoughby, Bo Inf
Lieut C R Phillips, Bo S C
Surg A O Thompson, Bo

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND JANUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain R. F. Briscoe, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 22nd January. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr Adams
Mr and Mrs Marshall
Col Blake
Maj and Mrs Willoughby
Mr C L Simon
Mr Adlard
Mrs Weinberg
Mr A Teyton
Mr Bomonjee
Mr Caldecott

From Venice.

Mr Hatton
Miss Perry
Mr D Chichgur
Mr Garfitt

From Brindisi.

Mr J Bowden
Mr H Johnson
Mr Ellis
Mr and Mrs Alexander
Miss Beeby
Mr and Mrs Clogetoun
Capt E Balfour
Maj A G Begbie

From Aden.—Lieut-Col Ward.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(from 16th to 22nd January, inclusive.)

The Queen with Prince and Princess Henry arrived at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday from Osborne.

Yesterday the Queen opened the session of Parliament in person, and delivered a Speech.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by his two sons, visited Liverpool and Birkenhead on Wednesday, and formally opened the new Mersey tunnel.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, at each of which all the Ministers (including Lord Carnarvon) were present.

Five deputations from various representative bodies in Ireland had interviews on Tuesday with the Prime Minister, to urge the maintenance of the Union. Lord Salisbury expressed his grief at the distressing accounts given of the state of Ireland, but could not make any definite reply, as it would be the duty of the Government immediately to lay their views before Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone declined to receive the deputation from Belfast, on the ground that the subject it sought to bring before him was one to be dealt with by the Government on their own responsibility.

Lord Hartington on Wednesday received a deputation representing commercial interests in Ireland.

Mr. W. H. Smith has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, in place of Sir W. H. Dyke.

A correspondence between Lords Salisbury and Carnarvon has been published, setting forth that the retirement of the latter from the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is not due to any difference of views, but is in accordance with the original understanding that the appointment should only endure until the meeting of the new Parliament.

Lord and Lady Carnarvon have returned to Dublin, but the appointment of a new Lord Lieutenant has not yet been made known.

The three men charged with the murder of a police constable who stopped them on suspicion of having been engaged in a burglary at Netherby-hall were convicted at the Carlisle Assizes, and they were sentenced to death.

The Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred on Sir W. White, Ambassador at Constantinople, and Mr. Lascelles, Consul-General at Sofia, has been appointed Knight Commander of the same Order.

The Companionship of the Order of the Bath has been conferred on Lieut.-Colonel Chermside and Major F. M. Hunter.

Mr. Newdegate, who for many years was M.P. for North Warwickshire, is to be sworn a member of the Privy Council.

Major-General Sir H. T. Macpherson has been appointed a member of the Council of India at Calcutta.

The Rev. Dr. Gott, Vicar of Leeds, has been appointed Dean of Worcester.

The deaths are announced of Mr. J. D. Drummond Hay, British Consul at Valparaiso, and of Mr. Joseph Maas, the eminent vocalist.

A strong agitation is in force in Wales for legislation on the land question in the Principality.

William Turnbull, a surgeon, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court of unlawful practices on women and he was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. A woman who had assisted him was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

John Magee, convicted of sending a threatening letter to the Prince of Wales, was, on Friday, sentenced by Mr. Justice Denman to seven years' penal servitude.

A meeting [illegible]shmen resident in London was held on M[illegible] the Shoreditch Town-hall, when S[illegible]nde, M.P., and ten other Irish memb[illegible]nt. Resolutions affirming the dem[illegible]ependent Parliament, calling u[illegible]duce rents, and condemning [illegible]re passed. [illegible] had a triumphant reception at [illegible] delivered a speech, in which [illegible]ed the cause of Irish independe[illegible]

At the meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday the receipt of £40 from the branches in Ireland during the past fortnight was announced. Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., said that should England seek to govern Ireland by brute force she must expect that the Indian Princes would rise, and that probably Russian cavalry would be seen in London.

In a communication to the Irish National League in New York, Mr. Parnell has expressed his thanks for the munificent pecuniary aid received from the United States and Canada, which he believed would contribute eventually to the attainment of legislative independence for Ireland.

F. H. Suckling, an undergraduate of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, who had been convicted of stealing money from a fellow student, was yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Obituary.—Sir P. Stafford Carey, of Guernsey; Professor John Morris, F.G.S.; Mr. J. Drummond Hay, C.B.; Admiral J. B. P. Hay; General Sir J. T. Grant, K.C.B.; Sir R. A. O. Dalyell, Bart.; H. C. Raikes, late B.C.S.; Mr. F. C. Brooke, late High Sheriff of Suffolk; Lady Eliza Stuart; Lady Caroline Maxse; the Hon. Sophia Evans; and Mrs. Laurence Oliphant.

Prince Alexander has informed the Powers that Bulgaria will disarm if guaranteed against attack. The Porte has intimated its intention to reduce its forces when the present threatening state of affairs is ended. Servia, on the other hand, refuses to disarm, and, on the contrary, is increasing her army and obtaining warlike supplies from abroad. The Greek Government also maintains its hostile attitude.

A declaration of policy from the new Ministry was read in the French Chamber on Saturday. It declared the necessity for Republican union, the duty of preventing opposition to the Government by State officials, including the clergy, an intention to restore an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and to abstain from extended colonial enterprises. The declaration is regarded as indicating a decided Radical policy.

In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday a proposal of M. Rochefort for the granting of a general amnesty to political convicts was opposed by the Government, and after an animated debate the motion was carried against the Government by a majority of three votes.

General Stephenson has returned to Cairo.

The interviews between the Khedive, Sir H. D. Wolff, and Mukhtar Pasha have been continued. The latter is stated to recommend the defence of the Soudan frontier by Mussulman troops.

The question of the expulsion of Poles from the Prussian provinces was discussed on Friday in the German Reichsrath. The representatives of the Government left the House, alleging that the subject was one solely relating to Prussia. The debate was, however, continued, and on Saturday a resolution condemning the expulsions was carried.

There have been some very animated debates in the Hungarian Diet, and the animosities between the Magyar and the Slav deputies have been manifested in violent speeches on both sides.

In the Austrian Reichsrath, Herr von Bamberger attacked Prince Bismarck's policy towards the Empire, and his failure to give any support to the German element against the encroachments of Slavs and Hungarians.

The annual ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva was performed on Sunday at St. Petersburg in the presence of the Emperor.

According to intelligence received in Berlin the Russian police have discovered a Nihilist rendezvous opposite the Annitchkine Palace at St. Petersburg. A number of explosive bombs and a printing press were seized, and several arrests have been made.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE *EDINBURGH REVIEW.*

Mr. Chamberlain, in replying to the toast of his health at a dinner given to Mr. Arch on Jan. 16 after making some remarks with reference to the article in the *Edinburgh Review*, said:—Mr. Broadhurst has expressed his confidence that the leaders of the Liberal party will be found united in the future as they have been in the past. No one is wiling to make greater sacrifices than I am in order to secure that unity; but there is one thing I will not sacrifice, and that is the unity and integrity of the empire. Our great leader has said recently that, in spite of all that has been attributed to him, he has done nothing to extend in any way his public declarations; and his public declarations on this subject have been confined to the statement that, in his opinion, the utmost possible local government should be given to Ireland which is consistent with the unity of the empire and the supremacy of Parliament. To that declaration I unhesitatingly accord my support, but beyond that I am not prepared to go. I am willing to consider with the representatives of Ireland, with those whom the recent elections have shown to be the representatives of the great majority of the Irish people, any proposal that they can make for the material advancement of their countrymen. I am willing to concede to them equal justice, and more than equal justice, if they require concession to national sentiment, and even to national prejudice. But in the interests of Ireland herself and in the interests of Great Britain, and of the order of an empire which is greater than England and Ireland, I am not willing to sacrifice the unity of a country which is so great and powerful, and which I firmly believe is destined to have so great a future.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Parliament was formally opened by the Queen in person on Jan. 21. On the Queen's arrival at Westminster the House of Lords presented a brilliant spectacle, the elegant costumes of peeresses and other ladies contrasting with the military and State uniforms and with the more sober hues of the episcopal body. The Queen's entrance into the House of Lords was marked by a deferential uprising of those present, and when Her Majesty had taken her seat on the Throne the order was given to Black Rod to summon the members of the House of Commons to her presence. After the lapse of a few minutes the speaker appeared at the bar of the House accompanied by some 50 members, who had secured by ballot the privilege of attending him on this occasion. The usual ceremonial homage having been paid, the Queen handed her gracious speech to the Lord Chancellor, who read it in a clear and distinct voice.

On the re-assembling of the House of Lords in the evening, the Duke of Abercorn moved and the Earl of Scarbrough seconded the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

Lord Granville said the declaration as to the maintenance of the Union in Her Majesty's Speech was an abstract one, and the intimation of the policy to be pursued in Ireland was vague and hypothetical. The excuses made by the Government for not renewing the exceptional legislation which had produced such good effects in Ireland were, he argued, unsatisfactory; but the question was, what did the Government intend to do at this moment? Were they able or not with the existing law to put an end to the present state of things? If they were not, there was no use in bandying with the difficulty by saying, "If we get such and such information—if such and such circumstances arise—we have no doubt Parliament will give us power." That was not the manner of dealing with a vital question. Lord Granville concluded by accusing the Government of having no policy as to Ireland.

Lord Salisbury gave a hopeful account of the state of affairs in Burmah and of the negotiations with respect to Bulgaria. While on the latter topic he took occasion to express his opinion that the claim made by Greece on Turkey was one of the most extraordinary ever put forward. As to Ireland, he submitted that it would not be possible to state in clearer language than that used in the Queen's speech a determination to maintain the legislative Union. The Government had not professed to follow the precedents of 1833 and 1834. The words used in the Royal Speech now under discussion were not expressions in the mouth of William IV. but expressions in the mouth of Queen Victoria. The language was clear and unambiguous, and the circumstances of the time required such language. It had not been used by everybody. There were some who had allowed to go forward as expressions of their opinion plans which would be fatal to the maintenance of the legislative Union, but which had been followed by no explicit contradiction. The Government had not proposed to renew the Crimes Act which expired last year, because at the time they came into office Ireland seemed to be returning to a state of order, because there had recently been a large extension of the franchise among the people of that country, and the passing of repressive legislation was likely to be regarded as an attempt to diminish privileges which they had acquired by that extension, and because the proposing of such legislation would have been sure to lead to long and exasperating discussions. Lord Carnarvon had discharged the duties of Viceroy with benevolence, tact, and skill; but the declaration as to Home Rule to which he had just referred exaggerated the ideas which certain men in Ireland had of their own power, and induced them to run risks in furtherance of their objects.

Lord Granville asked to what declaration Lord Salisbury was referring.

Lord Salisbury said he referred to the statement published in the papers as to what Mr. Gladstone was prepared to do in respect of Home Rule, but added that perhaps he ought to call it "the pilot balloon." He would not anticipate what the definitive action of the Government would be until they had the opinion of the new Secretary for Ireland on the crisis after his visit to that country; but their lordships might depend upon it that the Government would use their utmost efforts to put an end to terrorism in Ireland. He was of opinion that there was no difficulty there which might not be overcome by Parliament pledging itself to a steady and consistent policy.

The address was agreed to.

Viscount Curzon's silver-laced uniform was the one bit of display in the Commons to redeem the appearance of the House from utter monotony and monochrome after the bewildering pageant of the afternoon in the other place. The Speaker had resumed his customary suit of solemn black, but he is one of those rare persons who are more impressive by nature than by art. His reading of the Queen's Speech is described as a masterpiece of parliamentary elocution, and the Irish members did not hesitate to show that the allusion to them struck home in Mr. Speaker's solemn accents. Viscount Curzon, as he rose to move the Address in reply, received the cheers that fall to the lot of a maiden speech, as well as those due to his prominent position. He is a nice-looking young man, (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) and the self-possession with which he faced the crowded House and began calmly to reel off his loyal and party periods one by one—for there is no scope for originality in a performance of this kind—produced an excellent impression. With his notes resting on the hilt of his sword, the fingers of his right hand stealthily inserting themselves under the big silver buttons on his breast, and almost without a modulation in his voice, he proceeded with machine like precision until the House began to weary. "Once more," he said, with disheartening deliberation, "the soldiers—of our Queen—have shown"—and hon. members looked up to catch the expected patriotic climax. "What—they—can—do," added the speaker, and hon. members fell back disappointed. Again: "There is that in Ireland to which—an—end—must—be—put." The Irish members scattered up and down the House promptly signified by cheers lasting several minutes that on this point they were absolutely of the noble lord's opinion. Viscount Curzon, however, continued calmly to the distant end of his remarks, and on the whole delivered this perfunctory little oration about as well as possible—quite well enough for Mr. Gladstone to "venture to offer him very heartily my congratulations in general both for the manner and upon the matter of his speech."

Mr. Houldsworth in his black velvet Court suit was a thousand times drearier, and the House relieved itself during his speech by a little casual conversation, being, as Mr. Gladstone afterwards remarked, "well acquainted with his capacity and competency in such matters." As Mr. Houldsworth showed signs of a tendency to resume his seat, Mr. Gladstone grew restless, balancing himself on the edge of the bench and taking a preparatory pull at his little wide-mouthed bottle of Pick-me-up. At last his opportunity came, and he sprang actively to his feet. His voice was rather hoarse at first, and he seemed to speak with some difficulty; many parts of his speech were with difficulty audible; but as each of his arguments or exhortations reached its conclusion, he raised his voice till every shade of inflection could almost have been heard in the lobby outside. One by one he went over the paragraphs of the Queen's Speech, with a tribute to Lord Salisbury's conduct—"as it is worthy of the name and credit of this country"—a word of sympathy for the Bulgarian union, a sop for the Sultan, a note of interrogation for Sir Henry Wolff, and some cautious remarks about the dangerous doctrine the Government had acted upon with regard to Burmah, which filled the hearts of Mr. Hunter and Mr. Henry Richard with great joy, for it led them to believe that Mr. Gladstone's attitude on the Indian-Burmese question had not changed since the last debate on the subject in 1868. Said Mr. Gladstone:—

In this instance there is a reason why we must specially reserve our opinion on the subject of the war and of the annexation of Burmah. I freely admit that the prosperity or commercial advantage and the extension of civilisation are not of themselves sufficient to justify such proceedings unless we have a legitimate cause for war. There is one sentence here on which I will not pronounce any final interpretation—"an attempt to confiscate the property of my subjects trading in his (the Burmese King's) dominions, and a refusal to settle the dispute by arbitration, convinced me that the protection of British life and property and the cessation of dangerous anarchy in Upper Burma could only be effected by force of arms." The meaning that may be conveyed by that sentence is that wherever a civil wrong has been done to a British subject by a foreign Government that civil wrong may be legitimately made ground of demand for arbitration, with a resort to arms in case of refusal. That is a proposition of very great importance and gravity—(Opposition Cheers)—and one upon which we ought undoubtedly to exercise much circumspection and much jealousy before accepting it. (Hear, hear.) There are many Powers with respect to whom we should have a most undoubted right of placing before them the alternative arbitration of war. Do not let it be supposed that I object to the interpolation of arbitration; I only suggest a doubt whether the principle justifying a resort to war in such cases can be safely adopted. We must bear in mind that cases of repudiation of public debt, partial or total, have abounded over the surface of the world. It is impossible to conceive a more distinct case of civil wrong done to those who are interested than the violation of public and solemn contracts originally formed under a sovereign authority. Lord Palmerston, who was not supposed to be slow in vindicating the rights of British subjects, invariably declined to recognise a title on the part of British subjects to call upon him to hold language to foreign Powers in that unfortunate position which would involve or contemplate the alternative of war. When I see anything that has apparent relationship to a principle which I think unsafe, I simply indicate it as dangerous ground, and say we should consider carefully and deeply before we commit ourselves to it.

The next word Mr. Gladstone wished to say was a word of unmixed pleasure:—

It has relation to a committee about to be appointed on the working of the Indian Government Act. I think the only question is whether that committee has not been too long delayed. (Hear, hear.) I am of opinion that her Majesty's Government are eminently right in asking the House to appoint this committee.

A few strong words for international copyright and the crofters, and then the preliminary canter, so to speak, was over. Mr. Gladstone pulled himself together, shifted his ground so as to bring the majority of the Irish members within the focus of his eye, and hon. members sat up (literally). First came an extract from the Midlothian manifesto of September 17, to the effect that "every grant to portions of the Empire of enlarged powers for the management of their own affairs is, in my view, not a source of danger, but a means of averting it, and is in the nature of a new guarantee for increased cohesion, happiness, and strength. This, the speaker added, his opinion not only in last September, but frequently expressed during the last fourteen or fifteen years, was nowhere made the subject of animadversion by the leading members of the Conservative party. And Mr. Gladstone showed with much humour and amid general laughter, in which even the front bench rather strangely joined, that Lord Salisbury "was not very far from being in the same position himself." This was proved by a quotation from an "excellent verbatim report" of Lord Salisbury's speech at the Mansion House, which, added Mr. Gladstone with a twinkle in the eye nearest to the Irish members, "I am not referring to for a controversial purpose, but precisely the opposite." And the House, with its cat-like love of being tickled in this particular way, laughed consumedly. But Mr. Gladstone changed his tone from lively to severe as soon as he saw that the House was thoroughly in personal sympathy with him, and only his own words would be an honest account of his utterances on the Irish question.

He said:—I am under the deep and solemn conviction that nothing but a gentle and conciliatory handling of this matter by all persons concerned, be they whom they may, can by any possibility neutralize the dangers or give the hope of obtaining the benefits that may be in store for us, in the prosecution of the questions connected with the condition and government of Ireland (Cheers). From the first my highest ambition has been, and it continues to be, not to say a single word of any one mingling in these questions that might bring the elements of wrath and passion into play, being convinced that nothing but patience, nothing but self-restraint nothing but the casting aside of much prejudice and prepossession, nothing but the determined disposition to look at all sides with candour and justice, will afford the smallest hope of solving them. (Cheers.) I wish to assure the House that since that declaration of Sept. 17 I have not said one word or done one act in extension of it. (Hear, hear.) What I have said and what I have done with regard to it, except as to private study—and it has been in my daily and my nightly thoughts—has been in the first place to show where responsibility lay. Responsibility lies where the means of action lie. (Cheers.) There could be no greater calamity than to bring this question within the lines of party politics. (Cheers.) I trust this will never be done of purpose; but if unhappily it should, I shall do my best to take care that I am not the one to do it. (Cheers.) It is the Government alone who can act in this matter. The action of a person in the position I have the honour to hold not only is not necessary, but it would not be warrantable, and would be in the highest degree injurious and mischievous. I will, as I have said, do nothing in the way of making propositions, for if I were prepared with them, which I am not, it would be a challenge to others to bring this question into the category of our party politics. (Hear, hear.) My duty was to await plans of the Government. (Cheers.) And having awaited these plans, I am bound to say that I shall listen with great attention to all they propose, and intend to reserve my own freedom of action. (Cheers.)

Having made this explanation with regard to his own position he commented on the reference made in the Queen's speech to the Irish Question. The first paragraph spoke of the Legislative Union as a "fundamental law."

If I am to consider the words of the speech as a declaration on the part of Ministers to maintain at all hazards, under all circumstances, and at all cost the unity and integrity of the British Empire, there is no man sitting behind them who will more cordially applaud their intention and support their cause than I. (Cheers.) Nay, more, I venture to express the hope that there is no man in this House who will raise his voice to disavow that sentiment. With respect to the particular terms in which the idea is conveyed criticism might be made.

He did not know, however, that the phrase "fundamental law" was known to the British constitution, and its importation for the first time might form the subject of legal or other argument.

There is another remark I wish to make which is not contentious. I feel sure there is no intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government, or on the part of any person in the House, whatever his political opinions may be, to interpose any obstacle in the way of the fullest exposition by the Irish members of whatever they may think it right to urge on behalf of their country. (Cheers.) It would be a sad error in prudence, it would be a violation of Parliamentary and public decency were we, at any rate, not to admit this fact—although we know nothing of what is going to be asked, and certainly nothing that will justify us in saying that it can be easily conceded—that if it be true that five-sixths of the Irish representatives claim (of course with free liberty for the other sixth) to come here to make representations and pleas in the name of their country, armed with the authority that their constituencies have been legally empowered to give, our duty is to listen to them and accord to them a patient, a respectful, and a candid hearing. (Cheers.)

The second paragraph relating to the Social position of Ireland was disappointing.

It is a subject upon which the Government alone have the information necessary to form a clear and decided opinion, for the information in our possession is not sufficient, the outlook being so large and at the same time comprehending so minute details. But certainly if we formed our impressions from what takes place at meetings and at deputations, or from what appears in journals supposed to be more or less in the confidence of the Government, I believe the House would have expected the language of the Speech upon the social state of Ireland to be clear and intelligible. (Hear hear.) What does the paragraph say? It tells us the Government have used every exertion to maintain the law; and it tells us that they have not succeeded. It tells they have more than failed, because it says that the evils with which they are endeavouring to deal are "growing evils." I had hoped for more light to be thrown on the subject by the Queen's Speech.

The Government, upon full examination of the case, arrived at the conclusion that the crimes Act might be allowed to lapse, and I think they are aware that the lapsing of that Act was not received upon this side of the House in a grudging spirit. But it entailed great responsibility, and they must feel that at the earliest moment they should give their impression of that experiment—if in their judgment it has succeeded or has failed. Referring to a plan for Irish reform that appeared in the *Dublin Express* some weeks ago, Mr. Gladstone said:—I do not complain of Her Majesty's Government at this moment because their plans for Ireland may not happen to be precisely those which I should think ample and adequate for the purpose; but what I deeply lament is that these plans appear to move backwards instead of forwards. There appears, from a source to which we have a right to ascribe importance, that early in January a plan is substantially prepared. (Ministerial cries of "No, no.") If gentlemen like to read this article by all means let them do so; but I must say, reading it and putting the best interpretation I can upon it, what I cannot but infer from it is this, that although the intention of bringing in a plan of local government, small or great for Ireland has existed, yet it has receded into the shade, and, using a phrase that has of late been rather popular, it has been gradually moving into the dim and distant future. (Loud laughter.) But what I would press upon the Government is this—that, whatever is to be done for Ireland, whether you take Conservative organs, or whether you take Liberal or Nationalist organs—whatever is to be done for Ireland should be done with all the promptitude that the nature of the case demands. (Home Rule cheers.) Besides, the fact that the county Government Bill for Ireland is in the rear of the Representative Councils Bill for England, the right hon. gentleman opposite also informed us to-night that he proposes to proceed at once with procedure. I myself have a very deep sense of the importance of that question, and I am almost prepared to say that I think considerable sacrifices might properly be made by this House for the purpose of dealing with procedure as a claim anterior to ordinary Legislation. There remains behind the question whether the case of Ireland, as it now exists, is a case for ordinary Legislation. (Hear, hear.)

All I wish to say now is that I am afraid this is a further serious postponement of all attempt at legislation for Ireland. I do not ask the Government to study my sense of what legislation ought to be even if my mind were made up upon this subject, and I have not the means of making inquiries absolutely necessary, in my opinion, to a sound conclusion, but I do ask them, if they intend to give to Ireland the benefit of legislation, they should let it be promptly known and give good effect to it, at the earliest possible moment. (Cheers.) I wish I could have dealt with this question exactly as with a question of foreign policy, and have congratulated the Government upon the discharge of their arduous duties. I am compelled to say, however, that I am unable, regarding these paragraphs as a whole, to say that they are entirely sufficient and satisfactory. It is excellent to say that you will maintain the unity of the Empire. In Heaven's name do maintain it with all your might. But we have been maintaining it for eighty-five years. (Loud Home Rule cheers.) And not only for eighty-five years since the Union, but for 600 years before. (Renewed Parnellite cheers.)

The House sat for a long time after Mr. Gladstone had delivered his speech, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Parnell, and other speakers taking part in the debate. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the words with which Mr. Parnell finished a speech of much self-control and wisdom are a sufficient indication of the new spirit that was infused into the political struggle. "They saw," he said, "in the present position a desire, a wish, on the part of Englishmen to study and understand with a view to its final settlement, this great Irish question, and they were resolved that no extravagance on their part of action or language should mar the chance which their country possessed for the first time in her history.

The debate was adjourned.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples, one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas sent to any part of India for 8 as., postage paid.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

THE CRISIS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

GREAT WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

The prospect in Eastern Europe grows more disquieting. Servia and Greece refuse to disarm, and Bulgaria will only do so, if a guarantee be given that she will not be attacked. The recommendation of the Powers having been thus disregarded, it is to be repeated, backed, it is said, by a threat. Meanwhile, in all directions war material is being purchased and war preparations are being made upon an extensive scale. Servia has ordered 20,000,000 cartridges and eighteen mitrailleuses in this country; one hundred Whitehead torpedoes are being manufactured at Fiume for Greece; the Austrian Government is keeping a squadron in Greek waters, and has ordered four new torpedo boats; great activity prevails at the Turkish Admiralty, and the Porte is buying torpedo-boats from Nordenfeldt and cannon from Krupp; while even Roumania has just received a large consignment of shot and shell. On the other hand, the Prince of Montenegro has left his dominions for a tour, and Bulgaria is cautiously sending back her soldiers to their civil occupations; but these peaceable demonstrations hardly neutralize the effect of the general din of warlike preparation. No agreement has yet been come to as to the place at which negotiations between Servia and Bulgaria are to be conducted. The Servian Government, strenuously denying that it got the worst of the late contest, designates Bucharest as the place of meeting. Prince Alexander, on the other hand, denies the right of Servia to choose the place at all, and declares that if the Servian Ministers continue to demand Bucharest he will maintain his right to have peace signed at Sophia. Meanwhile nothing is done.

KING MILAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE SITUATION

A London paper has been favoured with a copy of a letter in which the writer recounts a conversation he had with King Milan on the 1st of the present month. It will be seen that his Majesty was extremely outspoken, and that much that he said is very significant. Says the correspondent:—

"The King was very cordial, telling me that he had the reputation of speaking his mind very freely, and that he would now do so to me as an Englishman. He said that when Lord Salisbury came into power he expected to find that he had grasped the situation, and would see that Servia was the Power really friendly to England on the Balkan Peninsula. Bulgaria was nothing more than a Russian province, and an enlarged Bulgaria meant an extension of the Russian influence until it absorbed Macedonia and became master of Constantinople. The King further said that it was idle to talk of the Russians having thrown the Bulgarians over, and the story of the withdrawal of all the Russian officers was incorrect; for amongst the prisoners in Servian hands were Russians who could not speak Bulgarian. [On this point I think the King has drawn mistaken conclusions, as I learn that these are Russians who remained after the former war and married Bulgarian wives, and so have settled in the country and must act as citizens.] He said that Servia was fighting Russia as well as Bulgaria, and called in evidence Prince Alexander's complimentary *ordre du jour* to the Russians, and the intertwining of the Russian and Bulgarian flags over the War Office on the triumphal entry of the Prince into Sophia. He was a political enemy but a personal friend of Prince Alexander, and knew that personally he was hostile to the Russians. But the Prince must go as events dictated, and so had thrown himself into the arms of Russia, and, in spite of the gross indignity with which he had been treated, he was making his submission to the Czar. There were two men in the Balkan Peninsula whom Russia looked upon as most obnoxious to her—Prince Alexander and himself. Prince Alexander was driven to act as he did; and he [King Milan] at last found that Servia could not stand alone, and cast round for support and received it from Austria.

"It was a delusion to talk of a union of the Slavonic peoples and to include the Bulgarians amongst them. The true 'Slavs' were Poles, Bohemians, Croatians, Moravians, Montenegrins, and Servians; but there were no true (or pure) Slavs east of Servia. The Bulgarians were a Tartar race.

"His army had not been crushed or in any way defeated. He had captured ten guns from the Bulgarians and had not lost a gun or a waggon. His total losses were not above four thousand men killed, wounded, and prisoners; of which latter there were only some three hundred, while he had several thousand Bulgarian prisoners. He had only mobilized a small portion of his army when the fighting began, and was outnumbered; but with the reserves he had called upon, and could yet call out, he could place from 300,000 to 400,000 men in the field.

"He could not understand the English sympathy for the Bulgarians, which I endeavoured to explain by saying that according to the news we were permitted to receive, owing to the press censorship, we understood that the Bulgarians were much the weaker and pitied them for being overpowered by a stronger adversary. This he combated by showing that at the decisive point the Bulgarians were the stronger; and his remark about Slavonic union was in reply to my saying that England had hoped for this, was disappointed at seeing the Christian principalities flying at one another's throats, and from appearances was led to believe that Servia was the aggressor.

"The King was confident that England would soon see that she had made a mistake, and had played into the hands of Russia; and that Lord Salisbury within six months would see reason for changing his views, and adopting a totally different policy. He considered Sir William White, whom he knew well, to be an able man; but he had made a serious mistake in this matter, and he was sure that he had led Lord Salisbury astray.

"I apologized for asking his Majesty if he believed in a renewal of the war: he shrugged his shoulders and said that rested with the Great Powers rather than with him, and that he did not believe that at this moment Prince Bismarck knew what would happen in the spring."

BULGARIA AND MACEDONIA.

In view of the present position in the Balkan Peninsula, and the proposal which has been mooted with regard to the possible employment of Bulgarian troops in Macedonia, it may be interesting to give the statistics relating to the Mussulman population of Macedonia. The following are the figures:—

Origin:	
Osmanli (Turkish)	289,000
Albanians	60,600
Greek	2,070
	351,670
Bulgarian	149,400
Mixed	109,000
Total Mussulmans	610,070

This mixed Mussulman population is largely made up of Greek and Albanian Mussulmans in the vilayet of Monastir and the sandjak of Salonica; of about 8,000 Mussulman Jews (Dunmeh) in the city of Salonica; and of Bulgarian Mussulmans in the cazas of Drama and Terres on the north-east.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BALKAN STATES.

An understanding with regard to Bulgaria has not yet been arrived at between Prince Alexander and the Porte. The latter accepts a merely personal union. The Prince wishes for the complete fusion of the two countries.

The *Fremdenblatt* has published a communiqué stating that the Austro-Hungarian Government has no intention whatever of occupying Servia in order to compel that country to keep the peace. This is in answer to a rumour published in the *Novoe Vremya* of a forthcoming proposal by the Russian Government that Bulgaria should be occupied by the Russians and Servia by the Austrians.

INTERVIEW WITH LOUISE MICHEL.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, in an account of a visit to Louse Michel, who has just been released from prison, says:—"She was very interesting when talking about animals, a subject to which she was led by her cats. Louise Michel brought 4 cats with her from Noumea to France. The youngest, 'Moustache,' is now sixteen, and the eldest, 'Ninete,' is nineteen. They were with her at St. Lazare. The fourth killed himself under circumstances honourable to himself and his mistress. The day she was returning from London he was on the top of a house. When he saw her getting out of the cab, he, in trying to jump from balcony to balcony, fell into the street, from the third story, and was so injured that he died in a few hours. These cats are descended from others left by English sailors in New Caledonia in the eighteenth century. At St. Lazare they were taught to live on good terms with the rats that come every morning in crowds to Louise's cell to be fed. I asked the 'Citoyenne' what she thought of the rat. She said that it was intelligent, incapable of attaching itself, she thought, to a human being, and more on the look-out for benefits to came than for past services; but family affection was strong in its heart. Young rats were not only kind but respectful to their aged relations, and, indeed, to old rats in general. Mothers, directly they had weaned their little ones, not only brought them to Louise's cell but placed them at her feet, and seemed to ask her protection for them. There were rats toothless from age. When a crust was thrown to them younger rats chewed it, so as to enable them to eat it comfortably. If a young rat were so ill-bred as to help itself before an elderly one, the others were down upon it. Before the cats had been taught to live in amity with the denizens of the sewers, 'Moustache' bit the paw off one of the latter. According to Louise Michel, there was quite an explosion of sympathy among her four-footed visitors on behalf of the wounded one and she gained their confidence by letting it down with a string from her window into the court after she had nursed it for about a fortnight. When she had been some time in gaol the rats grew so dainty that they would not eat plain bread unless she got it toasted for them. The governor of the prison, who was most kind to her, and who is a naturalist and *un homme d'esprit*, enjoyed her successful attempts to bring cats and rats to live in amity and to tame the latter. She could never domesticate. No sooner had she fed them than they all climbed up the wall to the window, and passed out thereby to return to their sewers."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unaltered at 100½, but Indian Securities were better, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan by ½ at 100½, and 4 per cent. Rupee Paper by ⅛.

In the London General Produce market yesterday there was no change except in Linseed, which was firm at an advance of 3d. in Calcutta and 6d. in Bombay quality.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet with sales of 8,000 bales including 700 Surats. In spot prices a decline of 1-16d was quoted in Good Fair Omra and Fine Broach, and for Americans to arrive a general decline of 1-32d. was quoted. In New York a reduction of 1-16d. cent. was reported in ready Cotton, and 6 points in futures, the receipts at the ports at the same time being again liberal. The figures to date give the following comparisons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Two days' Receipts	20,000	16,000	21,000
Three days' do.	34 000	25,000	40 000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,214,000	4,216,000	4,101,000

The COTTON MARKET here, to-day has been dul with very little doing. Bengals, owing to their scarcity, are nominally unchanged, but both Broach and Bhownuggur are weak, and Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower ; while for Omras the demand is quite at a standstill. The transactions for export we have heard of to-day do not total over 1,500 bales, nor can we expect a large business doing until rates give way sufficiently to bring a lower set of sales in. We give the following as current prices :—

	F.G.F.	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals delivery	150	158-9	163	173*
Omras, ready		164-70		
Broach, March		197	199	200-2
Dhollera, April-May		172	177	

Contracts.

WHEAT is higher again for ready stuff, owing to the continued paucity of supplies, and although forward delivery is unchanged, there are no sellers, up-country crop reports, according to the native dealers, being much less favourable than the Government notices so far.

In SEEDS there is nothing new to notice. The export demand is quiet, but fairly steady.

FREIGHTS are quiet all round. Almost the only business reported to-day is the fixing of a sailing ship for Liverpool, in which Wheat has been booked at 10s. 6d. per ton. Other quotations are unaltered.

EXCHANGE.—Although Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter 1-16d higher in London at 46 5-8d., there has been no firmness here to-day in the market for sterling ; on the contrary, while quotations are nominally unchanged we should say the tone of the market was decidedly easier by 1-32d. Credits for March delivery could be sold at the ready rate and for April-May at 1-32d. higher, while the banks are all averse to drawing forward. Closing quotations for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 5 27-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 31-32d.	„
Credits „ „ „	1s. 6 1-16d.	„
France „ „ „	1·90	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been slightly easier to-day. Of Fours ready there have been sellers at Rs. 97 13-16, and for future delivery at Rs. 97 5-8. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 100 5-8.

SHARES.—There is no change of any kind to notice, except in Spinning and Weaving Mills, which are generally firm at an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share on the strength of cheaper Cotton

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* of the day last mail left gives the following regarding the future prospects of cotton :—

The market closes quiet for spots and steady for futures. The American receipts continue small, but the influence of this fact is neutralised by the decline in silver, and by the want of elasticity in Manchester. Moreover, the unsettled state of politics and the threatened renewed labour dispute at Oldham have a retarding influence upon business. The only element in favour of the markets is the low price ; but at the moment this does not appear to possess any charm for either spinners or speculators. There is nothing new about the American crop. The estimates received by mail this week range from 6,150,000 to 7,000,000 bales ! Mr. Neill is still silent, and the inference is that he does not yet see his way clear to alter his estimate of 6,800,000 bales.

WE take the following extracts from the *Manchester Guardian* :—

A deplorable account is given by a Lodz correspondent of the *Textile Recorder* of the present condition of the cotton-mill operatives of Russia. To begin with, it is stated that the Imperial ukase of June 3, 1885, forbidding the employment of women and children under 17 during night hours, that is to say from ten p.m. to four a.m., is vigorously enforced by the local authorities, and a good many spinners who have disregarded it, have been punished by heavy fines. Apparently the result has been, in some cases at least, the suppression of night work altogether, although upon this point the correspondent does not express himself clearly. In any case, however, the loss of earnings of a number of women and children has been serious. Then too, notwithstanding the "very favourable results," of the last fair at Nishni-Novgorod, wages in Russian cotton mills have been much reduced. A spinner or weaver who about ten years ago earned 16 to 22 roubles per month (£2 to £2 15s.) now receive only 7 to 13 roubles (17s. 6d. to £1 15s.) The secret of this great decline in the value of labour in the cotton industry appears to be not so much the state of trade as an over-supply of work-people, who are crowding into the manufacturing centres from the agricultural districts. The increase in the German duties on corn had the effect of reducing the value of grain so greatly in Russia that to grow it was no longer profitable, and large numbers have had to give up agriculture altogether.

The Directors of the Zoschlingsweil Cotton Weaving Company have decided to recommend a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. for last year.

The Haunstett Weaving Company of Augsburg has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for last year, after writing off £2,185 to the depreciation account and reserve fund. The share capital of the Company amounts to £45,000.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715xd
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£66
National Bank of India	37,32[illegible]	250		5 pct.	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,303	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9 315	100	100	..	101
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	335
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	705
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs, 22½	480
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	6
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,[illegible]	..	950
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,75[illegible]	20[illegible]	2[illegible]	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	780
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	650
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1.[illegible]	...	670
City of Bombay	600	1,00[illegible]	1,000	..	895
Dhurumsey S &W.Co	3,000	2,0[illegible]	2,0[illegible]	..	102½
Dhun Mills	1,00[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co	1,50[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,25	1,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,00[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,00	1,00[illegible]	..	130
Hindustan Mills	1,20	1.[illegible]	1[illegible]	..	910
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	50	50	..	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	70[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs. 30	1,030
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	36	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	56[illegible]	1,00	1, 0	Rs. 30	1,100
James Greaves Mills.	10[illegible]	50	5[illegible]	„14 5-7	557½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	5	5	..	40[illegible]
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,30[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.0[illegible]	...	1,120
Khandeish	750	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	Rs 3[illegible]	970
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	Rs. 2[illegible]	880
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,50[illegible]	1	1	Rs. 5	149xd
Madras United	500	1.0[illegible]	1 0[illegible]	160	3,000
Mahalukshmi	650	1.[illegible]	1 0[illegible]	..	650
Manockjee Petit's	4,0.0	1 [illegible]	.0	..	1,190
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	182½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1 [illegible]	Rs. [illegible]0	1,525
National Spinning	600	1,0[illegible]	1.[illegible]	—	550
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co, Ld.	1,000	100	5		85
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	875
New Great Eastern	1 50[illegible]	1 0[illegible]	1 [illegible]	..	910
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	565
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,50[illegible]	400	40	...	35
People of India S. & W. Company	1,[illegible]	25	250	..	192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	100
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,[illegible]		880
Ripon	611	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 20	795xd
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,00		1,450
Sholapore Mills	678	1,0[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	755
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	...	245
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	565
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	...	800

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	990
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	220
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	780
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,280
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,575
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40[illegible]
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	445
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	125
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	570
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	140
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	570
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	665
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	–	£142
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£147

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	200 150
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	193
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	75
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	75
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	705
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	--	300
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	105 102
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,700
Do. (2nd Issue)	1,000	62	375	60	870
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	..	835
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	915
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	30
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100		115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 25	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	20
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	330
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	330
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	3¼	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7,	71 to 2
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20		21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	[illegible].62
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs 18	78
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	100	Rs. 8	8
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re 1	12¾xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,150
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1[illegible]	175
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible],000	125	100	12 p.c.	128
M. M.Mody & Co.	2,000	200	200	0	205

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Metapedia, 1,453 tons, Captain J B Purvis, cleared yesterday for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Khiva, 1,419 tons, Captain W E Clement, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, (21st Jan) with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain H P Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Sandwith, Mrs and Miss Hancock, Mr Tofth and 116 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Glenochil, 1,580 tons, Captain R Hay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (26th January) with a general cargo and 36,305 bags sugar, and Mr Macdonald, and 126 deck passengers ; she is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
9	Siam (s)	Briscoe	London, Jan. 13.
	India (s)	Day	Portsmouth, Jan 13.
	Euphrates (s)	Jones	Kurrachee, Feb. 6.
	Glenochil (s)	Hay	Mauritius, Jan. 26.
	Khiva (s)	Clement	Hongkong, Jan. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8	Mobile (s)	Doert	Busreh.
	Commilla (s)	Simpson	Busreh.
	I.M. Tenasserim (s)	Wilson	Kurrachee.
	Metapedia (s)	Purvis	Diamond Island.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Mobile, Doert, Busreh via Gwader.
„ Commilla, Simpson, for Busreh, via Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yersterday :—
Schooner Africa, for Mozambique.
Steamer Euphrates (s), for Kurrachee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Eaton, Surg, Bo S and Miners, on sick leave, from Burmah.
Lovett, Lt, Bo Gloster Regt, on duty, from Delhi.

FEBRUARY 8.

Damania, Surg, Bo I M D, on leave, from the Satara.
Macnaghten, Col, Bo Cavy, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 9.

Pritchard, Lt, 9th Bo Inf, to join, from Nagar.
Sandwith, Lt-Col, 26th Bo Inf, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Blake, Col, Bl 6th Dr Gds, on leave, from England.
Willoughby, Maj Bo 3rd Lt Cavy, on furlough, from England.
Cree, Surg, Bl M S, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 8.

Lovett, Lt, Bo Glos Regt, to join, to Ahmednuggur.

FEBRUARY 9.

Jacob, Lt-Col, Bo Staff on duty, to Malligaum.
Lavie, Maj, Ms R A, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 10th February, 1886.

The Quarterly General meeting of the Volunteer Club will be held this day Wednesday, the 10th inst. at 8-30 p.m., at the Club-room.

The Mounted Rifles will parade at the Kennedy Sea-face near the Churney-road station on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 7 a.m.

The following promotions are sanctioned in H Company from this date viz :—Vol W T Plimmer to be Sergt vice J R Morgan appointed Lieut, Vol C Dracott, to be Corporal ; Vol F W Fletcher, to be Lc-Corporal.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FROM ONE WHO HAD HIS EYES TESTED.

MR. J. H. BRADLEY, Allahabad, writes :—Mr. N. LAZARUS, after testing my sight with his unrivalled Refraction Apparatus, supplied me with a set of eye-glasses for distance, close objects, reading, &c. I can confidently say that they are the best, and by far the most suitable that I have ever had from any Optician, and are justly entitled what they are named—N. Lazarus "Eureka." I have met many who have consulted Mr. Lazarus, and they, too, are of a similar opinion.

Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," with instructions, prices and testimonials for mofussil Residents free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
∴ AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.
Plain Square .... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) .. „ 1,500
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—
Plain Square Piano .... Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square .... „ 38-0 „ „
Boudoir (on three Legs) .. „ 70-0 „ „
Tin Lined Case .... Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION,
at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East St. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY BOMBAY.
(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

GENTLEMEN INVITED to the "AT HOME" at Government House, Malabar Point, THIS EVENING, are requested to direct their Coachmen to drive in at the Lower Gate, put down at the Platform, and pass on towards the Upper Gate, where the carriages will be stacked. On leaving carriages will go out by the Lower Gate. Gentlemen are also requested to have a groom at hand when about to leave to facilitate the speedy calling up of carriages.

W. H. WILSON, Lt-Col,
Ag. Commissioner of Police,
Police Commrs. Office, Bombay, 10th February, 1886.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

KERSTEN—CHAPMAN—February 9, at St. Stephen's Church, Bandora Hill, Bombay, J. L. Kersten, to Loucy Amy, youngest daughter of W. J. Chapman Esq. of Finsbury Park, London.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREAVES—February 5, at Mirzapore, the wife of Edwin Greaves, L. M. S., of a daughter.
KENSINGTON—February 1, at Umballa, the wife of A. Kensington, B. C. S., of a son.
MARSH—February 1, at R. A. Lines, Umballa, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Marsh, of a daughter.
POWELL—January 30, at Ulwar, Rajputana, the wife of D. ffolliott Powell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRUHN—WICKES—January 30, at the Pro-Cathedral Lahore, by Rev. F. L. Montgomery, Christof. Eduard Ernst Gruhn, "The Exchange," Lahore, to Julia Emily Ellen, only surviving daughter of Charles H. Wickes, of Lahore and Dalhousie.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1886.

THE outbreak in London will for the moment create great alarm, suggesting as it does the existence of a great and scarcely suspected danger. This is the first occasion on which a Socialist demonstration of the kind has occurred in London, or, indeed, in England. Hitherto it has been supposed that demonstrations of the kind take place on the Continent only, but even in Paris no disturbance of this nature has occurred since the *emeute* in which Louise Michel took a prominent part, for which she was imprisoned until the other day, when she was pardoned by President Grévy. It has been known that for some years past Socialist doctrines have been preached with great zeal amongst the lower classes in London, but it was not supposed that they had made many converts. The better off among the working classes held aloof from a movement so different from that for the enhancement of wages, and the reduction of the hours of labour, which led to the establishment of the trades union organisation. Socialism did not recommend itself to them, for it seemed to have aimed at vested rights, whether in the case of privileged workmen, or of capitalists, or aristocrats. But it appears to have made its way among the more precarious class which not included in the trades unions, and which has nothing to lose by what they would term the reorganisation of property. There is a great deal of perennial misery amongst this very numerous class. Every winter brings it to the point of starvation. The continued depression of trade has no doubt added largely to its number, and aggravated its situation. It has long been a matter of wonder to those who were acquainted with the existence and the desperate circumstances of this large substratum of the Metropolitan population that that has not happened, which has now occurred. London is very ill guarded. A population of over four millions occupying scores of thousands of streets covering a whole province, is content to rely on some twelve or fourteen thousand police for the protection of their lives and properties. The military garrison, with the exception of the Guards, may be regarded as *nil*. If Paris or Berlin were so unprotected there would be a Socialist revolution in a week, and no one would be surprised. Nevertheless, this outbreak which has now taken place is the first of the kind which London has seen. From the particulars sent by telegraph it may be doubted whether the Socialist element in the disturbance was the only one. When we hear that shops were pillaged, carriages attacked, passers-by stopped and robbed, it seems probable that the roughs—the most dangerous and brutal class in London—had at least as much to do with the riot as the starving, who have been inflamed by the passionate speeches of the Socialist propagandists. That all the principal streets of the West-end should have passed into the possession of an excited and furious mob, and the club-houses attacked, will no doubt create profound alarm. The question for supplying the means of coping with an element of the population which, if organised, could place the whole fabric of society in jeopardy, will present itself as a new problem for the consideration of statesmen.

MR. WORDSWORTH's letter to Mr. Malabari on the subject of child-marriage and enforced widowhood clearly expresses a distinct difference of opinion between the writer and the preacher of social reform to whom it is addressed. Mr. Wordsworth fully recognises the evils of child-marriage, as everybody must do who is not blinded by prejudice and the influence of custom, but he agrees with Sir William Wedderburn in thinking that the position of Hindu social conservatism is more likely to be turned by a flank attack than carried by direct assault. It is, indeed, tolerably evident that attempts made by Parsis or Christians to paint in the blackest colours the evil character of Hindu manners and customs, and so provoke Government to introduce reform forcibly, must inevitably excite among conservative Hindus a determined spirit of antagonism against their would-be instructors. At the same time, though we are doubtful as to the wisdom of the means suggested by Mr. Malabari, we entirely agree with him in recognising the importance of the end that he seeks to attain. There is no doubt that, owing to child-marriage and compulsory widowhood, a great number of Indian women suffer a large amount of misery. The suffering endured and the number of persons afflicted are usually over-estimated, but even when stript of exaggeration the residue of fact consists of a great amount of wide-spread misery. According to the census of 1881 there were then 21,000,000 widows in India, of whom 600,000 were under nineteen years of age. This abnormal proportion of widows and particularly of young widows as compared with the whole population is undoubtedly owing to the wide prevalence of child-marriage and enforced widowhood in the case of the Brahmin caste, which sets the fashion to the other castes. It is a common mistake to suppose that these two customs are universal among the Hindus. As a matter of fact it is only the Brahmins and a few other castes that strictly observe them. The members of most castes are quite at liberty to marry at what age they please and to celebrate widow-marriages, yet even in those castes that are not bound by rule it is the fashion to imitate in this matter the example of the highest caste. Thus child-marriage and enforced widowhood, though not universal, are so common throughout India that this country has probably a far larger proportion of widows than any other country in the world. When the large mortality of young children as compared with the mortality of grown-up men is considered, it is evident that the marriages of infants and children and the marriages of very young girls to elderly men must reduce a large number of wives to the condition of widows before they have ceased to be children. If the position of the Hindu widow were a happy or even a tolerable one, this extensive widowhood would not be so deplorable. But it is well [illegible] that her position is neither happy nor [illegible]. In the first place, if her husband [illegible] has grown up, she finds herself [illegible] her parents and without her own [illegible] of all hope of becoming [illegible] of a family. Her melancho[illegible] not merely consist in the [illegible] she has to live a single life. Were this all, she would be no worse off than the many thousands of European women, who, being unable to find husbands to their taste, have preferred to remain unmarried. The peculiar misfortune of Hindu widows is that they have been condemned to this life before they were old enough to make a choice, and, therefore, to find a European parallel to their case, we must consider the lot of nuns devoted to the cloister in early childhood. This comparison Mr. Wordsworth makes in his letter to Mr. Malabari. "I do not believe," he writes, "that Italian nuns, whose vocation was determined by their parents' choice, were necessarily either miserable or vicious, or that the same can be said of the great majority of Hindu widows. Human nature is marvellously plastic, and a state of life, which many women deliberately adopt, and which extrinsic circumstances impose on a multitude of others in all civilized lands, cannot be without compensating consolations. In those cases where it is sweetened by domestic affection, sustained by religious devotion, or fortified by intellectual passion, I have no doubt, that the lives of those who, from choice or necessity, adopt it, are neither unprofitable nor unhappy." The comparison is a happy one, but we must note the differences as well as the points of resemblance. It is to be feared that in very few cases is the Hindu widow's life "sweetened by domestic affection, sustained by religious devotion, or fortified by intellectual passion." Her want of education makes the last consolation impossible. Her religious feelings must often be extinguished by bitter hatred against the priesthood to whom she attributes her degraded position. Finally she can enjoy little of the sweets of domestic affection, being regarded as a proper object of scorn and contempt, as an evil omen to all who see her, and as unfit to take part in the festive gatherings of her relations.

If we try to inquire into the reasons that can be alleged in favour of practices that inflict so much misery on such large numbers of Hindu women, we shall find that like all other national customs they are based upon utilitarian considerations. Child-marriage was probably introduced together with the seclusion of women at the time of the Mahomedan invasion, because the Hindus thought that these were the best means of keeping their daughters out of the harems of the conquerors. The prohibition of widow-remarriage was no doubt of an older date. It originated at a time, when sympathy with women was deficient, and men made rules and regulations entirely in their own interests. The idea was to bind down women to be faithful wives by providing that they were to have no possibility of enjoying much happiness after their husbands' deaths. Agamemnon's Queen would have been less likely to slay her husband if she had had no prospect of marrying her paramour, and the number of Indian Clytæmnestras may have been really diminished by the rule of enforced widowhood, although this rule is but a one-sided precaution, protecting husbands only, and doing nothing for the protection of wives. Before the institution of child-marriage the misery produced by enforced widowhood must have been much less, as there was then a much smaller proportion of widows and especially of very young widows in India. But now in modern times since child-marriage has become the general rule, the prevention of widow-marriage leads to an immense amount of infanticide and other crimes, of which there is abundant evidence in the records of our law courts. And it is to be feared that the number of cases brought before the magistrate, numerous as they are, can but be a small fraction of the total amount of crime due to this cause. We can quite believe Mr. Malabari's assertion that for the purpose of concealing such crimes there is a "regular system of freemasonry which baffles detection." If all this crime could be prevented by allowing widows to marry again, few even among the most conservative of Hindus would hesitate to advocate the cause of reform. But it is to be feared that this one change by itself would do little good. Owing to the pressure of population upon the means of subsistence, a large number of persons in India as in all other old countries must live single lives, or the land would be unable to feed its inhabitants. In India nearly every body gets married. Thus from a political and economical point of view the widow of India corresponds to the spinster of Europe, although the former in most cases is forced to remain single by the rules of her caste, while the latter might always, except in very exceptional cases, find a husband if she wanted one. This difference to the disadvantage of the Indian single woman would practically disappear, if the castes that now celebrate child-marriages could agree to revert to the old custom of *swayamvaras* or choice marriages of which we have instances in the Indian epics. If marriages were always made by choice between persons arrived at years of discretion, then in India as in England it would not, indeed, be possible for every body to marry, but those women condemned to live single lives would do so more or less by their own choice, instead of being condemned to this life by having been married in infancy and having lost their boy-husbands. Thus the gradual extinction of child-marriage must be looked to as the means of lessening the number of crimes now due to the combination of the custom of enforced widowhood with that of child-marriage. But there is little hope of infant-marriage being suddenly put an end to by legislative action. It may be expected gradually to disappear under the influence of education. As education spreads more and more through Hindu society, the many physical and mental evils due to child-marriage will become more distinctly evident. Thus it may be hoped that in the distant future child-marriage may become a thing of the past. As a consequence the number of widows will be diminished, and the old maid who has voluntarily chosen celibacy will become a recognised element in Hindu society. Of course widows there always will be in every society as long as marriage itself continues. But by the abolition of child-marriage in India their number would be greatly diminished, and the same education, that may be expected finally to put an end to child-marriage, will certainly alleviate the condition of the limited number of widows that will still be left to be provided for. Their own studies will enable them to console themselves by the enjoyment of intellectual pleasures, and the general spread of education will necessarily dissipate the unjust degradation and abhorrence with which they are now too often overwhelmed.

A CITIZEN of Bombay sends us from Rome a paragraph cut from one of the Italian papers giving an account of an antidote for the bite of snakes. Dr. Lazerda, Director of the National Museum of Rio Janeiro, has discovered that Permanganic Acid of Potash has been found to be an infallible remedy for the venomous bite of snakes. The effect of this remedy is affirmed to be absolutely certain. In Brazil the bite of a snake now excites no more fear than that of a wasp. Recently in a case where a negress was bitten by the *jararaca pregosa*—the most venomous and terrible serpent of Brazil—and two hours had already passed before the application of this new antidote the patient was saved by the injection twice under the skin of the arms of two grammes of Permanganic Acid of Potash. We commend this remedy to the attention of Anglo-Indians.

WE referred a few days since to the influential public meeting which was held in Calcutta to promote the objects of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, of which a branch has been formed in Bombay by Lady Reay. We believe that many who are interested in the work are anxious that a similar meeting should be held in Bombay for the purpose of discussing the objects in view. We are glad to hear that steps are now being taken to arrange for a public meeting at an early date. Lord Reay has expressed his readiness to preside on the occasion.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 22.

IT is the custom to speak of Oriental pomp as far surpassing in magnificence all that the West can show, but the stately and regulated splendour of such a ceremony as the opening of the British Parliament by the Queen is a spectacle which the tawdry and barbaric East cannot hope to rival. The faultlessly equipped procession, with the perfect teams of horses, the rich and tasteful liveries, the carriages each of which was a sumptuous work of art, the martial escorts of horse and foot guards, and the familiar and graceful uniforms of those yeomen of the guard who attend upon the Queen, and one of whom Millais has painted with loving hand in a famous picture, all made up a display that delighted the most uninstructed eye. But to anyone gifted with the slightest touch of historical imagination the central figure of all was by far the most interesting—the Queen of the most ancient and most powerful Empire in the world, who herself has sat on the throne of these realms for nearly fifty years, going in state to open the first Session of a Parliament in which all her people are for the first time fully represented. It was like a scene in a fairy tale, the Queen with her crown on, and clothed in velvet and ermine, sitting in her glass coach, and receiving the acclamations of tens of thousands of her loyal subjects. Never has Her Majesty been better received, never did she look happier or smile more graciously upon her people. I waited in Old Palace Yard to see the procession arrive, and then hurried into the House of Commons to be in time for the rush into the House of Lords after the Speaker. A very ugly rush it was. In the central lobby several hundred members were crowded together on each side of a narrow passage protected by barriers which was kept clear for the Speaker Directly he had passed we all closed in, and struggled to force our way through a gap only wide enough to admit two abreast. Here the crush was fearful. One member was pressed against the wooden barrier and seriously injured I got through in the first flight but not without getting a blow or a kick on the calf of my right leg which has made me quite lame. However, in the excitement this seemed a trifle, and I hurried on as fast as I could, so that I got into the House of Lords only a few places behind the Speaker, when, looking round to take breath, I found Sir R. Lethbridge was the next man to me on my left. Having the advantage of height, I was able to take in the whole scene at a glance : the Queen sitting back in the chair of state, her princes and peers grouped around, and the store of ladies whose bright eyes and priceless jewels flashed radiantly in the dim light of the sombre chamber. The variety and warmth of colour in the peers' robes and the ladies' dresses helped to make up a charming picture, and every one must have felt sorry that it lasted for so brief a space, and that, after the reading of the Queen's Speech, the great and brilliant assembly was quickly dissolved It is just twenty years since I gazed upon a similar spectacle. In 1866 the Queen opened Parliament in person for the first time after the death of the Prince Consort, and, through the kindness of Mr. Delane, who gave me one of the *Times'* tickets, I, having then just come home from India, had a place in the reporters' gallery. Of all the great statesmen who then surrounded the throne Lord Granville is, I think, the only survivor. The Queen looked much happier yesterday than she did on the former occasion. The chief figure one missed was the delightful presence of the Princess of Wales, whose state of health would not allow her to attend.

The House of Commons settled down to work in the afternoon in a very serious spirit. The most striking thing in the appearance of the House was the way in which the Irish members had spread themselves all over the Opposition benches, occupying not only their old position below the gangway but a large number of seats above. Being very active politicians, with nothing to do in London except to attend to their duties as members of Parliament, they had come down to the House very early in the morning and appropriated all the best seats, so that even such well-known Radicals as Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Bradlaugh were driven into the gallery, from which they addressed the House. There can be no doubt that a new House will have to be built, the accommodation in the present one being absurdly inadequate now that so many members make a point of being present at every sitting. Meanwhile, it is an advantage to be a Conservative, as one can get a place without being uncomfortably crowded. The Irishmen were in high spirits and full of fight. They had given so many notices of motion that the astonished House, as one patriot after another rose amidst uproarious cheers from his colleagues to propose some new Bill for the settlement of one or other of Ireland's innumerable grievances, began to think that every man of the eighty-five was provided with a Bill of his own. One of the Parnellites, however, gravely assured me that this was not the case, and they had only twenty-one Bills altogether ! The only English members cheered by the Irishmen were Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Joseph Cowen ; but the latter was also greeted very warmly by the Conservatives, who like him for his fearless and resolute imperialism. All the old fads were brought to the front again in the notices of motion by members with crotchets. The Irishmen, who had been slightly nettled by the way in which the House laughed at their long list of Bills, returned the laughter with interest when no fewer than three English members gave notice of measures intended to prevent the adulteration of beer. The most important of the Ministerial notices was the announcement by Sir M. H. Beach that the Government intended to press forward resolutions for the improvement of procedure immediately after the Address had been voted. At last, the Speaker read Her Majesty's Speech, and Lord Curzon, a nice-looking young man with a pleasant voice and manner, moved the Address in a modest speech. Mr. Houldsworth, who seconded him, devoted himself to expressing the unqualified satisfaction with which Lancashire views the annexation of Burma. I may mention here that Mr. Gladstone afterwards hinted doubts about the morality and expediency of the war, and that one of the Ministerial whips asked Sir R. Temple to reply on this question. Sir Richard told me that he only consented to do so as a matter of duty, as he had not prepared himself to speak, and it was hardly fair to put him to such a trial. He acquitted himself, however, very well indeed, though the House, having no room in its thoughts for any subject but the Irish question, could not be persuaded to take any interest in Burma. Mr. Gladstone spoke immediately after the seconder of the Address, and made us all impatient by the elaborate way in which he dealt with minor matters, before addressing himself to the question of the hour. He spoke with frank admiration of the success of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, and I own that I personally was much impressed with his very sensible objections to attempting to reform procedure at the beginning of the session. When he came to Ireland, however, Mr. Gladstone's manner changed. He took out what Mr. Lucy used to call his "pomatum pote—" a glassbottle filled with a mixture apparently of egg and sherry—; took a mouthful in a leisurely way to clear his voice, and thus produced a bundle of documents which turned out to be extracts from Ministerial speeches describing in glowing language the admirable results of Lord Carnarvon's attempt to govern Ireland by the ordinary law. It is easy to convict the Government of inconsistency in preaching conciliation last year and now talking of coercion ; but that is a matter of very little consequence. What one wants to know is if Mr. Gladstone means to support the Irish claim for a separate Parliament in Dublin. On this point he absolutely refused to be drawn. As Sir M. H. Beach said, he twisted and turned about the subject, but declined to say what he would do till he came into power again. It was plain, however, that he means to deal with what he calls "the legislative case of Ireland." He scoffed at the reference in the Queen's Speech to the "fundamental law" of the Union, which had, he said, been violated by the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and could be altered again. He also pointed out that England has been maintaining the Union for eighty-five years, and for 600 years before that, and that "something more is wanted now," and that promptly. Needless to say that the Irish cheered this significant statement most vociferously. If it means anything, it means Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone, however, confined himself to intimating that he keeps an open mind, and waits to hear what both the Government and Mr. Parnell have to say. This is a position of great advantage to occupy. The speech of the Ministerial leader, Sir M. H. Beach, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, was one of the best he has ever made. He turned to good account the phrase Mr. Gladstone had used in speaking of himself, that he was "an old Parliamentary hand," not to be betrayed into taking any course he did not approve of. Sir Michael urged that the present is a time when something more is needed than the clever tactics of an old Parliamentary hand, and that Mr. Gladstone is bound to say if he is in favour of the legislative union of England and Ireland or not. He also, but of course vainly, challenged the Opposition to turn out the Government at once if they do not mean to support its programme.

The only great and really statesmanlike speech of the evening was Mr. Parnell's. My leg was so painful that I had to come away early, so that I have only read the speech in this morning's papers. It was delivered at so late an hour that it is not commented on in to-day's leading articles, but it seems to me a speech of such a character, so marked by moderation, magnanimity, and self-restraint, as to fully explain the unique influence Mr. Parnell has achieved as a political leader. He waves aside scornfully the exaggerated language used on both sides, and says apologetically for his own too enthusiastic friends that it is impossible to put old heads on young shoulders, and that their violent speeches must not be taken too seriously. There is an admirable passage in his speech about his own sympathy with Irish Protestants, and his determination to uphold liberty of speech and conscience in an Irish Parliament. Again, he seems to be sincere in offering to secure England against the risk of separation by giving any guarantees that can be devised for protecting the rights of the minority in Ireland. But the practical part of his speech consists in the admission that the land difficulty is the root of the whole evil. He would settle this by accepting Mr. Giffen's scheme of buying out the Irish landlords at a fair price. Now this looks like business. Mr. Parnell admits that great exasperation against the existing social system prevails in Ireland just now, and it would obviously be unsafe to entrust the tenantry with powers of self-government which in their present temper they would abuse. But, if the land question were settled, they might become loyal subjects. This is the gist of Mr. Parnell's argument, and it proves that there is no such necessity as Mr. Gladstone imagines for the immediate settlement of the Home Rule question. Let us deal with the land first of all. But this is the policy of the Tory Government. The appointment of Mr. W. H. Smith to the Chief Secretaryship indicates a disposition to find such a solution of the land difficulty as the member for Cork hints at. Mr. Smith brought forward two years ago a Bill for the creation of a peasant proprietary, which was very favourably received by the Parnellites, and his personal intimacy with Mr. Giffen leads me to suspect that he has moved that eminent statistician to knock the scheme of buying out the landlords into shape. Mr. Smith has shown great courage and public spirit in accepting the thankless office of Chief Secretary, and I hope that he may have his reward in the proposal of a Land Bill which will find general acceptance. Local Government can wait till afterwards. I do not, therefore, despair of seeing the Parnellites support the Government after all. It is certain that agrarian offences would cease, and coercion be rendered unnecessary if a good Land Bill were brought in. The Orangemen would fret and fume, but Tories are not all Orangemen. Lord R. Churchill closed the debate last night with a weak speech, in which he described Mr. Parnell's speech as "a surprise." If his wit had not been trammelled by official bonds, he would have spoken of it in much more glowing language.

J. M. M.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

SERIOUS RIOTING.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

An enormous mass meeting of the unemployed was held in Trafalgar-square this evening at which resolutions were adopted appealing to the Government and the Parliament to make efforts to relieve the existing distress among the working classes. Many Socialist deputies were present, who made most passionate speeches and so worked upon their hearers that a scene of the greatest excitement followed. The mob from Trafalgar-square proceeded along Pall Mall, Piccadilly, Oxford-street, and Regent-street, which thoroughfares they paraded up and down, and took entire possession of them, creating thew ildest alarm. The windows of the principal club-houses were smashed, the shops pillaged, carriages attacked, and passers-by stopped and robbed. The police were not strong enough to cope with the rioters, and heavy reinforcements were sent for, which, on arrival, succeeded in restoring order. Numerous arrests of ringleaders were made.

FEB. 9.

The damage done to property all along the route taken by the rioters last evening proves to have been immense. The Socialist deputies, who made such inflammatory speeches in Trafalgar-square, took an active part as leaders in the rioting which followed.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The statement that Mr. John Rigby had been appointed Solicitor-General was premature. Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., has been gazetted to the appointment.

Messrs. Healy and Biggar are opposing the candidacy of Mr. O'Shea, who is Mr. Parnell's nominee for Galway.

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COMMITTEE FOR EXAMINATION OF EXPENDITURE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

The following gentlemen have been nominated as members of Committee for Examination of Expenditure :—President—Mr. C. A. Elliott, Chief Commissioner of Assam; members—Hon. Mr. Justice Cunningham, Hon. Dr. W. W. Hunter, Hon. Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Mr. J. Westland, Comptroller-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Filgate, Accountant-General, P. W. D.; Mr. H. W. Bliss, Salt and Abkari Commissioner, Madras; Mr. Robert Hardie, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Belgravia, outward bound from Liverpool, left Suez for Bombay on the evening of the 7th instant.

PORT SAID, FEB. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 9.

Mail-steamer Clyde, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera 4⅛

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	....	73⅛
4½ ,,	,,	....	75⅛
3 ,,	Consols for account	....	100¼
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	....	100¼
4½ ,,	French Rentes	....	109¼
Bar Silver		....	46⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 8.

10 p.m.	71·4
TUESDAY, Feb. 9.	
6 a.m.	67·9
10 a.m.	74·5
2 p.m.	77·2
4 p.m.	76·3

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN yesterday delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mr. Albert Frankel against Messrs. Soundy and Company to recover Rs. 2,655, alleged to be due to him in respect of certain portraits painted by the artist under an agreement entered into by him with the defendants. The agreement was that the defendants should obtain orders for Mr. Frankel, and charge him a commission of 20 per cent. on the amounts realized. A special arrangement to pay 50 per cent. commission was subsequently made between the parties in respect of a portrait of Sir Salar Jung painted by Mr. Frankel for Rs. 3,500. The main issue in the case was that whereas the plaintiff said the agreement to pay half the amount of the proceeds related to the picture of Sir Salar Jung only, the defendants contended that the arrangement extended to all the orders obtained by them for the plaintiff in Hyderabad. His Lordship held that the defendants had failed to prove their case upon this point. Messrs. Soundy and Company had pleaded a set-off, and his Lordship, after deducting this from the claim, arrived at the conclusion that there still remained a net balance of Rs. 1,116 due to the plaintiff. A decree was accordingly passed for this amount, awarding to the plaintiff nearly all the costs of the suit.

THE Maharaja of Durbhunga is much better, and is recovering his strength rapidly.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Mandalay and Myingyan has again been interrupted during the last few days.

THE Lahore paper has reason to believe that both the Commissioner of Peshawar and Sir Charles MacGregor are of opinion that the Bonerwals should be punished for their recent attack on Colonel Hutchinson's party.

COLONEL H. C. E. WARD, of the Central Provinces Commission, is now at Nagpore in conference with the Officiating Chief Commissioner on the subject of dacoits. Mr. Fitzpatrick, having determined to grasp his nettle, has put Colonel Ward on special duty for the organisation and execution of measures for the suppression and detection of dacoity, and the arrest of dacoits in the Nerbudda Division. He is to have full executive powers, and to be subject to the orders of the Chief Commissioner only.

IT is proposed to erect a bronze statue to the memory of Sir Arthur Phayre, to be placed in the great square at Rangoon.

THE Serapis, Indian troopship, arrived at Portsmouth on Jan. 22 from Bombay, after a stormy passage. She brought home about 900 officers and men. During the passage Dr. Macarthy, the surgeon of the ship, died; and an artilleryman jumped overboard and was drowned.

ON the conclusion of the manœuvres at Delhi Lord Randolph Churchill telegraphed to the Viceroy "his warm congratulations on the success of the Camp-of-Exercise." The Allahabad paper remarks :—"It is always gratifying to find a Secretary of State showing some interest in an Indian matter; but it would have been better if Lord Randolph Churchill's zeal had taken the form of consulting the authorities here about the Camp before committing the country to an expenditure which he must have known could be very ill-borne."

MR. JOSEPH MAAS, the well-known tenor, has died at the age of 38 at his house in St. John's wood. His death is the immediate result of his love of angling. "For a tenor suffering from chronic rheumatic gout to go a-fishing at Christmas time was," *Truth* remarks, "an act of madness for which this unfortunate vocalist paid with his life."

THE release of Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from Holloway Gaol, was made the occasion of a great demonstration in Exeter Hall.

A TELEGRAM from Aden states that news having been received of ravages by a band of Arabs in the neighbourhood of Arafali, a detachment of irregular troops in the Italian service was despatched against them, and a slight skirmish ensued, in which one Bashi-Bazouk was wounded. The marauders ultimately took to flight, abandoning the cattle which they had stolen.

TELEGRAMS have been received in Vienna from Egypt stating that the Italians have refused permission for any one to enter into Abyssinia viâ Massowa without an Italian passport. They, however, rarely grant such permits, and the Consuls at that port are reported to have protested against the action of the Italian authorities. The semi-official papers in Rome emphatically deny that the object of General Pozzolini's mission to King John is to establish a protectorate over Abyssinia, or to obtain the cession of El Keren, which is coveted as a summer encampment for the Italian troops at Massowa. General Pozzolini's instructions, it is stated, are to explain to King John the friendly intentions of the Italian Government, and to establish commercial relations between Abyssinia and Massowa.

THE Spanish Government has decided to appoint governors and establish garrisons at Yap, in the Caroline, and at Baubelthouap, in the Pelew Islands. An expedition will also be sent to that part of the Archipelago where the German gun-boat Albatross planted the German flag during the Yap incident. Another expedition will visit the Spanish possessions on the West Coast of Africa.

THE following piece of historical information may be of interest just now :—At the time the Bulgarian Assembly was sitting at Tirnova, in 1879, the delegates who presented themselves from East Roumelia clamoured loudly for admission to its deliberations. A large number of Bulgarian deputies were in favour of their being allowed to take part in the proceedings, as an evidence of the solidarity of the "Two Bulgarias," as they were called. Prince Dondoukoff, however, resisted the pressure brought to bear on him, and threatened on one occasion to send the Roumelian delegates out of the principality by force. Finding they could get nothing out of the Russians, a number of the East Roumelian delegates and Bulgarian deputies held a private meeting at which a petition to the Emperor of Austria was drawn up, asking him to take the two provinces under his protection. The petition was transmitted to Vienna, to Count Andrassy, who was the Chancellor at the time.

IT was announced a short time ago that the Prince of Montenegro was about to go to Constantinople on a visit to the Sultan. A few days afterwards it was stated in a telegram that the Prince had landed at Bologna, in Italy. He has now appeared at Nice, whence he will probably go to St. Petersburg to report on the result of the interviews he has had with leading Italian statesman.

THE annual ceremony of blessing the water of the Neva took place at St. Petersburg on Feb. 17 in front of the Winter Palace, in presence of a large concourse kept in order by a strong body of Cossacks. The military standards were afterwards sprinkled by the high clergy, in presence of the Emperor and other male members of the imperial family, all standing bareheaded within a pavilion erected over the edge of the frozen river. The Empress, the ladies of the Court, and the members of the Diplomatic Body witnessed the proceedings, as usual, from the windows of the palace. Their imperial Majesties drove in state to and from the scene of the ceremony.

THE semi-official *North German Gazette*, in an article opposing the view expressed by several newspapers that Papal mediation was not necessary for the settlement of the Caroline Islands question, says :—"What induced Germany to appeal to the Pope was not the mere question of the Carolines, but differences with Spain, by which peace between the two countries was considerably endangered. To have arranged these differences is the great and indisputable merit of the Papal mediation. No one but the Pope would have obtained a similar success; the accomplishment of such a result requiring the veneration universally felt towards Pope Leo XIII and the special gift for works of peace possessed by this exalted personage."

THE following letter has been received by the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce from the India Office, in reply to a communication on the subject of railway communication between Burma and China :—

India Office, 14th January.

Sir,—I am directed by Lord Randolph Churchill to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ult. on the subject of railway communication between British Burma and the South-Western frontier of China. In reply, I am to say that a copy of your letter will be forwarded to the Government of India; but that the Secretary of State for India in Council is unable to engage that Lord Dufferin's Government will be willing, or able, to furnish the London Chamber of Commerce with the information you require. Your Chamber will, however, readily understand that the Government of India are fully alive to the importance of developing trade routes between Burma, Siam, and China; but that in the new condition of affairs in Burma the precise mode in which the opening up of these trade routes may best be carried out will require every careful deliberation.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant. J. A. GODLEY.

THE Queen has, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, approved of the inquiry now being held by Royal Commissioners into the education of the blind being so extended as to include the education of the deaf and dumb and such other cases as would seem to require exceptional methods of educational treatment.

BEFORE the defeat of the Conservatives, Lord Salisbury, it is said, was discovering that his labours at the Foreign Office, combined with the duties of Prime Minister, were too heavy a strain upon his strength. Arrangements were therefore to be made by which the work of the Foreign Office would be entrusted to other hands, though Lord Salisbury, as Prime Minister, would retain a more particular supervision over affairs.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes :—"Owing to the illness of an important witness in the suit of Crawford *v.* Crawford and Sir Charles Dilke, a commission has been ordered to take evidence. Consequently it has been arranged among the parties that the case shall not be in the list of trials before the 28th instant."

THE university extension movement, a London correspondent writes, "practically enters on a new phase with the present term, and the fuller recognition which has been given to it by the highest authorities at Cambridge would have taken away the breath of the average university man in the last generation. The general public is, perhaps, scarcely aware of the bold step which has just been made by the aforesaid authorities in consenting to accept a certain period of attendance at the extension lectures as equivalent to a year's residence at the university. For the first time (except in the case of successful candidates for the India Civil Service) it has become possible for a young man to obtain a regular degree at Cambridge in a little over twenty months and at a cost of not much more than £100. This should certainly give a great stimulus to the movement. There are now proceeding in London alone about thirty courses of lectures in connection with the Metropolitan Society, presided over by Mr. Goschen, some of them being attended by as many as 150 students; and several of the centres are so well organized locally that they need but little more to make them virtually colleges in themselves."

AN erasure in the register, signed by all members of the House of Commons, is rarely necessary, but Mr. Joseph Arch is responsible for one last week. Instead of inserting the name of his constituency after his signature, he wrote his address, and he was in the middle of an animated exchange of courtesies with his neighbour the Speaker when the clerk discovered the error, and he was called back to rectify it, the swearing in of members being supended to allow of his doing so.

THE Sultan has just engaged two German apothecaries who are to devote themselves entirely to the service of his Court. They are provided with free board and lodging in the palace, several servants are placed at their disposal, and they will receive salaries of £1,000 a year each.

"IT it all very well," remarks *Truth*, "Lord Carnarvon writing to Lord Salisbury to say tha the only accepted the Irish Viceroyalty temporarily, and Lord Salisbury explaining in reply that the pair agree in everything connected with Ireland. But has not Lord Carnarvon recently avowed himself in favour of a measure of Home Rule, and regretted that he could not bring over his colleagues to his way of thinking? If he be asked this question in the House of Lords, I hardly think he will deny that what I assert to be the fact."

MILITARY NEWS.

AN Army Circular has been issued formally sanctioning the raising of the new linked battalions of the Goorkha Regiments.

LIEUTENANT F. A. HAYDEN, 33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who was announced the winner of the N. I. R. A. Championship the other day, has carried off the Western India Association's Championship also by 16 points. with a total of 543.

MAJOR AND MRS. WILLIAM DALEY and sister, one warrant officer, and 195 men, draft of 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, who arrived yesterday by the Government hired transport India, from Portsmouth, left yesterday for Cannanore by the Indian Marine steam-ship Tenasserim.

A REVISED programme has been issued of the movements of Her Majesty's Indian troopships during the remainder of the trooping season, which is now arranged to conclude on the 14th of May. According to this, the outward dates are :—The Serapis, which arrived in England on the 22nd ult., was to leave Portsmouth for Bombay on the 31st, calling at Gibraltar on the 8th of February; the Crocodile, on the 13th of February, calling at Queenstown on the 15th; the Malabar, on the 24th of February, calling at Queenstown on the 26th; and the Jumna, on the 10th of March, calling at Queenstown on the 12th. In addition to the Indian troopships, the following hired freightships have been appropriated for further service in conveying troops to Bombay :—The Surat, leaving Portsmouth on the 4th of February, and arriving on the 3rd of March; and the Australia, on the 11th of February, arriving on the 10th of March.

THE Government hired transport India, 2,633 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth (13th Jan.) with 15 officers, 5 ladies, 4 children, 883 men, and 4 women. The following is the list of the officers and their families :—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McCleverty and 2 children, 2nd Derby. Regt.; Major and Mrs Daley and Miss Bolton, 2nd Royal Fusiliers; Major M. Cust, 2nd West Surrey Regt.; Capt. and Mrs. Sherston and 2 children, 2nd Cheshire Regt.; Capt. and Mrs. T. G. Shortland, 2nd East York Regt.; Capt. A. C. F. Vincent, 2nd Scot. Rifles; Lieut. J. R. F. Sladen, 2nd East York Regt.; Lieut. E. Dolpin, 2nd Rl. Lanc. Regt.; Lieut. E. A. Daubeney, 1st East Lanc. Regt.; Lieut. H. P. King Salter, 4th Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Hon. C. G. Fortescue, 4th Rifle Brigade; Lieut. A. B. Stone, 2nd Cheshire Regt.; Surgeon M. O. D. Braddell, M. S.; Surgeon W. H. Bennet, M. S.; Surgeon G. Cree, M. S.

A MEMORIAL service was held in the garrison church of Holy Trinity, Windsor, on Jan. 17, the first anniversary of the death of Colonel Burnaby, who was killed in the Soudan. Lord Wolseley, and other military friends of the deceased officer, and a large congregation were present. Lord Wolsely was shown the mural tablet erected in the south aisle in memory of Colonel Burnaby and several soldiers of his regiment who fell in the Egyptian campaign. There was no unveiling or ceremonial. The seats behind the visitors were occupied by the officers of the 2nd Life Guards and the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, and soldiers filled the galleries. The Reverend Arthur Robins, chaplain to the Queen and the Household Troops, preached from the text, "Here am I; send me." After drawing attention to the memorial which had been placed in the church, he dwelt upon the heroism and unflinching spirit of duty shown by Colonel Burnaby and those who had fallen with him. As the congregation were leaving "The Egyptian March" was played on the organ.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the scores made in A Company Wyer Cup at Coorla on the 9th February, 1886 :—

		500	800	Total.
Lieut Jefferries	...	32	23	55
Cr-Sergt N Devlin	...	29	25	54
Corpl Maclurcan	...	31	24	55
Sergt Wilson	...	27	16	43
Lce-Corpl Critchall	...	30	30	60
Vol G D Woodman	...	23	19	42
,, G Baker	...	22	26	48
Add			...	20
				377
Deduct			...	26
Total			...	351

MATCH XII. fired at Poona on 6th February, 1886

INSTRUCTORS' MATCH.

		150	500	Total.
Sergt Instr. J Batter	...	26	24	50

MATCH XVI.

		150	500	Total.
Vol W. Eliger	...	22	14	36
,, S Gardiner	...	22	14	36
,, D Smith	...	19	14	33
,, S John	...	20	13	33
,, B DeSouza	...	20	8	28
,, C M Rosarie	...	17	9	26
,, A DeCruze	...	20	0	20

CONCERTS AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE concert in aid of the Scottish Orphanage last evening was a great success. Mrs. Morland, in Harvey's "Ave Maria," Mrs. Macmillan, in Oakeley's "Blow, Bugles, Blow," and Mr. Wyer, in "Duncan Gray," were encored.

SIGNORINA MARCHETTI, whose farewell concert was so brilliant and successful, was intended to close the tour of the troupe in India, but unfortunately the director was seized with serious illness which delayed their departure, and placed them in a position of embarrassment. A concert, which, it is hoped, will enable Signorina Marchetti to return to Europe, will take place on the 24th instant in the Town Hall, under the patronage of Lady Reay.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE Mikado was produced last evening to a very large and appreciative audience. The enterprise has been so successful that it has been decided to continue the representations nightly throughout the week. It is gratifying to notice that the public has showed its appreciation of Mr. Mehta's plucky enterprise.

GRAEFENBERG
CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

BLUE-BOOK ON BURMAH.

HOW THE WAR WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

The correspondence relating to Burmah since the accession of King Theebaw in October, 1878, has just been laid before the two Houses of Parliament. It contains the record of a series of insults offered and intrigues entered into against us that (the *Standard* says) cannot fail to justify the action of the Government in annexing a country which was a constant source of annoyance, to say nothing of danger, to our Indian dominions.

TORTURING ENGLISH SUBJECTS.

Almost the first thing that meets our eyes is the ill-usage of English subjects in Mandalay. Mr. Shaw, the then Resident to the Burmese Foreign Minister, writes that some washermen—

"Had, with other inhabitants of the quarter, been doing their duty by assisting the police in catching some thieves. They were returning alone from this work when they were seized by other police on the charge of going about at improper hours without lanterns. If the police had contended themselves with confining these men until the facts could be ascertained, the Resident would not have felt it necessary to take any notice of this. But having got them in confinement, and before any trial had been held or sentence delivered, and when, in fact, the men were innocent (as the Minister allows) of any offence but that of straying from the rest of their party, while returning from catching some thieves, the police subjected them to torture for the sake of extorting money. They fastened their feet in stocks, and then hauled their stocks up so high that their feet were above their heads, and refused to abstain from doing this unless they were paid six rupees. The men had to give their turbans in pledge in order to avoid further ill-treatment. This treatment of British subjects without fault and without sentence is a matter that the British Government will feel aggrieved by.

"Secondly. The captain of a steamer who took a path over to the bund, seemingly frequented, and not closed by a barrier, but which it appears is forbidden was called back by the Burmese police. He did not disobey the call or resist, but came down at once, as several witnesses testify. Not content with this the police took him and put his feet in the stocks, and kept him there in the sight of all the people for two hours. The Minister will understand that to take into custody and inflict a degrading punishment of this kind on an Englishman for an action in itself harmless, and done out of mere ignorance, and in which the captain did not persist as soon as he was told that it was forbidden, is highly improper and tyrannical. In both these cases the British Government will feel itself aggrieved."

After a whole month's delay the Resident was able to telegraph to Lord Lytton that the men concerned in the washermen's case had received ten stripes, and had been forced restore twice the sum extorted, while in Captain Doyle's case, the captain of the Gateway had been degraded from his post.

ATTACK ON MAIL-STEAMERS.—SEIZURE OF PASSENGERS.

But within a very few days of this very inadequate punishment attacks were made on several of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's mail steamers. Two hundred men, all armed with swords, boarded the screw steamer Yankeentoung and demanded the surrender of thirty passengers—the King's subjects were forbidden to emigrate to our provinces; the captain asked the spokesman of the party to show his warrant or authority for the arrest, but he merely replied that the Governor had sent him. The captain could not resist the force brought against him, and the passengers—eleven men, eighteen women and children—were carried off. Similar outrages were perpetrated on other steamers.

THE PALACE MASSACRES.—CONFIDENTIAL DIARY.

While communications regarding these high-handed acts were passing between our Resident and the Burmese Minister occurred the "Palace massacres" which first made Theebaw so notorious. These are briefly summarised in the following telegram of February 19th, 1879 :—

"General slaughter of the late King's sons with their mothers, wives, children, some 80 souls, took place successive nights at prison, by order of the King. No provocation, conspiracy, or otherwise. Ministers supposed to disapprove; people alarmed, horrified. I threatened haul down flag if slaughter repeated."

Further sickening details appear in the Mandalay Confidential Diary :—

"February 19th.—This morning brought full confirmation of these terrible news, which, it appears are no longer denied. From the various accounts, I gather that on Saturday night the removal of the political prisoners to the gaol (which had been cleared for them) commenced. Some were killed on that night and the rest on the two succeeding nights. A large hole had been dug in the gaol precincts. Into this their bodies were thrown. Touching tales are told of how the women and children pleaded for their lives in vain. Their outcries were stifled by the hands of the executioners grasping their necks till they were strangled. Others were killed with bludgeons, which, in the hands of half-drunken men, often required to be used repeatedly before the victims were put out of their pain. The executioners were some of the worst ruffians released for the purpose from the gaol which was now the scene of their cruelties. Of the Princes, the eldest, Thengze, alone showed courage. He is said to have laughed and said to his brothers.—'See, I told you we should have no release but death. On Sunday night (the 16th) eight cart-loads of the bodies of the Princes of the Blood are said to have been conveyed out of the city by the western (or funeral) gate, and thrown into the river according to the custom. The other bodies were all thrown into the hole already dug in the gaol.

BRITISH REMONSTRANCE.

By the direction of the Calcutta Foreign Secretary our Resident immediately conveyed to the King a remonstrance in forcible language, and warned him that disregard of our intervention could not fail to alienate the British Government. To this the first answer was that the King of Burmah, as an independent Sovereign, claimed to take such measures to prevent disturbance in his country as might be desirable, without regard to the blame of others.

THEEBAW'S FOREIGN MINISTER ON THE MASSACRES.

Then, a day or two later, came the following cynical note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"The Minister has safely received the Resident's letters, dated respectively 20th and 21st February, 1879. Since the Grand Friendship Treaty entered into during the reign of his late Majesty in the year 1224 (1862) between the Burmese and British Governments there has existed a real Royal friendship, and in conformity therewith the Burmese Government always desire and hope that the dominions of the British Government may be in peace and without disturbance; and the Minister trusts and believes that the British Government do also desire and hope the same with respect to the dominions of the Burmese Government. In regard to the clearing and keeping by matter (*i. e.*, killing and imprisonment), (Minister would remark) that such action is taken in consideration of the past and the future, only when there should exist a cause for disturbance. It is not desired to clear away and keep by those whom it is not feared would cause any disturbance to the country, but the wish towards them is that they may live happily and contentedly. With reference to the clause contained in the Resident's letter, viz., that those whom it is not desired should live within the Royal dominions should be made over to the Resident for safe keeping, this (sentiment) being in exact accordance with the marks of Grant Friendship, the Minister most gladly thanks the Resident."

WARLIKE PROJECTS.

So far from being overawed by the Resident's remonstrance, the King immediately began to prepare for war, and despatched emissaries to Calcutta to murder the Nyoung-Yan Prince, who had escaped thither through the intervention of Mr. Shaw. But reinforcements to our Rangoon garrison were immediately despatched from India, and the King thought bettter of his warlike projects. Meanwhile, our Resident, Mr. Shaw, honourably known for his good work in Turkestan, died, his end being hastened as much by worry, and the petty annoyances to which he was constantly being subjected as by any actual illness. The question then arose whether it was worth while continuing to keep up an establishment at Mandalay, which only exposed us to insult from an altogether insignificant enemy.

INSULTING THE BRITISH *CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.*

Just when the Government was considering whether the withdrawal of our representative would not induce the Burmese to "shut the door behind the departing Resident in a way that would make it difficult to find a creditable pretext for returning" there was a fresh insult offered to our Charge d'Affaires, Mr. St. Barbe.

"This evening an angry crowd of Royal servants (A-hmu-dans), whom we sometimes dignify with the name of 'soldiers,' appeared armed with sticks at the gate of the Residency compound and expressed their intention of beating the "Koola" who had struck a dog in the street. The gates were at once closed, and three of the most obstreperous who had got inside were captured. It appears that Mr. St. Barbe, who had been out walking in the town, had struck a pariah dog, which ran at him, with his stick. He saw no demonstration against him at the time, and walked home in ignorance of his having given any offence. The crowd must have followed him at a respectful distance for half a mile or so, and did not attract his attention. A few minutes after he had returned the crowd appeared at the gate. When the gates closed the crowd outside dispersed. The three men who were captured inside were made over to the Burman guard at the gate, in order that they might be sent in the morning to the Myotha Wondouk with a letter. This is the first time Mr. St. Barbe has been out for a walk in the city for some weeks, he having been laid up with sore eyes."

MURDER OF A MAID OF HONOUR.

This was followed by another cold-blooded murder—that of a favourite maid of honour of the Dowager Chief Queen :—

"Some unscrupulous ruffian accused the girl—as most affirm, falsely—with having more recently conveyed a photograph of the refugee Prince to the same lady, and the King gave orders that both she and her brother should be killed. The executioners proceeded to the gaol, where they found the girl being tended by her mother, who was daily allowed to bring her food. The old woman shrieked terribly when she learnt their mission, and was turned out of the premises, when she at once rushed off and warned her son. The girl was murdered in the ordinary Burmese fashion. Her hands were bound between her knees; two cords were fastened round her neck, by means of which a man on either side forced back her head. While in this position another man struck her across the throat with a heavy bamboo. The girl was young and strong, and they say she endured seven blows before she died. The Dowager Chief Queen in vain interceded for her life, and wept bitterly when she heard her fate. When the executioners proceeded to the Punna Wun's house they found he had fled, and they had to content themselves with looting the premises."

WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH RESIDENT.

Thereupon our Resident, with all the *personnel* of the Agency, was withdrawn on three days' notice. The King was delighted, but he was not quite sure that it did not mean war, so he despatched an embassy, to spy out what was going on in British Burmah, with the following letter :—

"At a time when in accordance with the firm and established grand royal friendship which has continuously existed between those two great dominions and countries, the Burmese and English Empires, from royal father to son, from royal grandfather to grandson, and from royal great grandfather to great grandson for a very long [space of] time, the merchants and common people were buying and selling, trading and trafficking, and coming and going in peace and quietness, the English Political Officer at the Royal Gem City of Mandalay, and three other officers, with their escort and establishment, without any special reason, suddenly and precipitately quitted the Royal Gem City of Mandalay, and in consequence the merchants and common people who live within both empires have become uneasy in their hearts and minds, and their trading and trafficking had been interrupted and ruined."

Then, after detailing the names of the officers sent (who were all of inferior grade, such as, according to Burmese etiquette, ought only to be sent to inferior States), he concludes :—

"When the Royal Ambassadors and officials arrive, it will be manifest that the King is particularly anxious to maintain, by friendly and peaceable means, continuous royal grand friendship between the Burmese empire and the empire of the English Ruler, those two great dominions and countries.

"The Sovereign of the Rising Sun, the excellent Burmese Ruler, believes and expects that, in the same way as he himself desires that the merchants and common people of both empires should be especially happy and prosperous, so the Viceroy will have regard to the interests and the business of merchants and common people, and will well and duly receive the Ambassadors and officials who are sent."

NEW PROPOSALS BY THEEBAW.—DEMAND TO IMPORT WAR MATERIAL.

The Ambassador was not allowed to go beyond our frontier post of Thayetmyo, and there he submitted a draft treaty, the main item of which was a demand for liberty to importunlimited material of war. This was refused, and after some months's stay the Ambassador was requested to return to the capital, as we could not agree to the King's proposals. On arrival there he was promptly put to death for not having succeeded in his mission. Immediately afterwards another mail steamer was stopped, the steering gear was carried away, and the vessel delayed for twenty-four hours. A complaint was made of this, but no answer was returned. In fact, from this time onwards we may be considered to have had no relations with the King whatever. Bands of the men his oppression had ruined, or broken speculators in the Royal lotteries, formed themselves on our frontier, and raided on our villages. The King established monopolies of all kinds, and was utterly ruining trade, when a very threatening remonstrance forced him to give these up.

COQUETTING WITH THE FRENCH.

Thereupon he threw himself with zeal in to an attempt at an alliance with the French, an attempt which he, as well as his father, had often made before. An Embassy was sent, with an extremely able man at its head, and the party domiciled itself in Paris for many months. At length, in answer to the memorials sent from the Rangoon and Calcutta merchants, Lord Lyons was requested to see to the matter. After several interviews he elicited from the French Premier that the Treaty drawn up by Comte Rochouart had been ratified.

"M. Jules Ferry said that, in fact as a prelude to the negotiation of further conventions, these Ambassadors had at last ratified the Treaty which had been signed here in 1873. I reminded M. Jules Ferry of the several previous conversations in which I had made known to him the sentiments of her Majesty's Government respecting Burmah, I reminded him of the great and special importance which, from its geographical position and its peculiar political relations with British India her Majesty's Government necessarily attached to all that related to Burmah, and I emphatically begged his Excellency to bear in mind the serious objections which could not but be entertained by her Majesty's Government to any special alliance or political understanding between Burmah and any other Power.

"M. Jules Ferry answered, that I need not feel any anxiety whatever respecting the present negotiations between France and Burmah. He could, he said, assure me that any treaties or conventions which might be the result of them would be entirely of a commercial or consular character; and he added that they would not give the Burmese any facilities for obtaining arms. I begged him to examine very carefully any commercial arrangements which might be contemplated, and in particular to scrutinize closely any proposals of the Burmese, otherwise it might, I said, very well happen under the guise of commercial arrangements, or of concessions of consular privileges, stipulations having grave political consequences might slip in."

INTERVIEW BETWEEN LORD LYONS AND M. FERRY.

Now this Treaty, of no particular moment in 1873, acquired very considerable significance eleven years later on account of the French operations in Indo-China. That this was manifest to the French Government was proved by their determination to send a salaried agent there, a detail not hinted at in the original draft Treaty. Lord Lyons writes :—

"The Treaty contained a stipulation that each party was free to accredit diplomatic and consular officers to the other. The present intention of the French Government was to station only a consul in Burmah, but after all, the title given to the agent was not really a matter of much consequence. It would be impossible to draw an exact line between political and commercial functions. In practice, the agent, whatever title he might bear, must deal with general questions between the two countries. For instance, there might be questions of 'neighbourhood' (*voisinage.*)

"On my confessing that I was unable to understand how there could be any questions of that kind between France and Burmah, M. Ferry said that there were territories on the left of the river Mekong over which Burmah claimed suzerain rights although she did not, he believed, exercise any practical authority over them.

"M. Ferry went on to say that he was anxious to remove any doubts or misgivings which might exist either in India or England respecting the scope and object of the negotiations between the French and Burmese Governments.

"It was, he told me, qnite true that the Burmese desired to throw themselves into the arms of France, but the French Government were determined not to accept any offers of this kind. They had no intention of forming with Burmah an alliance defensive and offensive, nor any alliance whatever of a special character. All they desired was to establish friendly intercourse and commercial relations on a proper basis. There were no secret communications going on. There was no question of any secret treaty."

ANOTHER GREAT MASSACRE.—TERRIBLE ATROCITIES.

Whatever the French may have had in their minds, there is no doubt as to the Burman idea. They wished to form in practice a closer connection with France, with a view to free themselves from English control. The elation with which they received the news of such a probability was immediately marked in the usual way in Mandalay by a massacre in October, 1884, of between two and three hundred persons, many of them British subjects. 'The King, who begged that his ruby ring might be spared to him, was not qnite so sentimental on that occasion. This is how an eye-witness described it :—

"The sequel to the massacre was as horrible as that ghastly incident itself. Some of the heads of the victims were stuck up on bamboos in the cemetery, and others were carried through the streets on poles. The scene at the cemetery when I visited it, was appalling. The King gave orders that the dead were not to be buried for two or three days, so that all the people might see what a terrible thing it was to incur his displeasure, and there were the mutilated bodies lying in ghastly and festering heaps, some of them not only riddled with shot, but hacked to pieces with dahs past all recognition, whilst a number of fiends in human shape were actually chopping off arms and legs to have the manacles and shackles! Not only that, but the dead and dying had been carted off together, and in some cases the quivering of a limb told that the death agony was not yet over. When I visited the cemetery the work of interment had begun, and the corpses were being huddled, four and five together, into shallow graves, with no more than a foot of earth to cover them. The pigs and pariahs had already been feasting on the slain, and their banquet will be continued after the sextons have withdrawn. In striking contrast to this horrible picture, I saw little children playing about, all unconscious of their dreadful surroundings."

"Meantime the ruffian King and Court have been holding high festival over the event to divert the people from thoughts of the true significance of the massacre, and make them regard it as the triumph of the nation over the nation's foes. Plays are being held nightly, and the Parsee Theatrical Company have just arrived in good time to make sport in the palace. Ministers are swaggering about on elephants, and the wretched passers-by dare hardly lift their heads from the dust while in their presence; boats with bands of music on board are numerous on the river; a King's steamer galley decorated was sent down to Sagine, and excursionists invited to take free passages; and the King has rewarded all those who took part in the slaughter, the butcher who could boast of the most victims receiving the richest reward."

The outburst of indignation that this caused in Rangoon, and, indeed in England, caused the King to hurry on his alliance with France, and to give more concessions than he would otherwise have been induced to do.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER ON BURMAN SHORTCOMINGS.

As long ago as last July, Mr. Bernard, notoriously lenient in his estimate of Burman shortcomings, wrote as follows :—

"The French Consul has ideas of lending the King money, and of eventually occupying in Ava some such position as the East India Company held in Bengal about a century ago. They argued apparently that, even if England took the country she would have to respect actual concessions to French subjects.

"I conjecture that more than half of this is talk, and that of the other half much will not come to pass at present. But I believe this much, namely—that French agents are trying to establish themselves strongly at Mandalay, with a view to joining hands at some future time with French possessions on the upper reaches of the Red River.

"This is unpleasant, and may lead to serious complications hereafter. But nothing has yet occurred which in my judgment warrants diplomatic representation to the Ava Court or to the French Government, though if the Government of India felt on other grounds bound to move against the Ava King the advantage of preventing future difficulties with France by timely action would have to be considered.

"I am told that the French Consul is at present very anxious to keep Ava from collision with England; he advises them to ask for a Resident because if they procrastinate further a Resident will be forced upon them under British terms which they won t like but will have to accept.

"I think it probably true that if we had gone to war with Russia the Upper Burmans would have sent a good many dacoits and bad characters our way and would have fomented disturbances in British Burmah. The more ignorant of the King's advisers believed that Russia would have beaten us in India, and that the family of Alompra would have got their own again in Pegu."

FRENCH PROJECTS IN BURMAH.

No doubt M. Hass was an ultra-zealous man and an exceedingly good patriot. Most elaborate details concerning concessions to be made to the French for a railway from Mandalay to Tounghoo, for the control over the levy of customs duties on the Irrawaddy River; and a monopoly of "pickled tea," a product largely consumed by our lower province subjects, are given at great length in the Blue book, besides the terms for the establishment a royal bank by Comte A. Mahie de la Bourdonnais.

WHAT FORCED ON THE WAR.

It was the refusal of the King to give any explanation of these undertakings, much more than the robbery of the Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation, which forced on the war which has ended so satisfactorily for the country. The timber incident has had undue prominence given to it by the opponents of the Government policy in the country.

LORD DUFFERIN'S VIEWS.

Lord Dufferin states the case as follows :—

"A year after King Theebaw's accession it was found impracticable and unsafe to retain a Resident any longer at his Court; and as the efforts of Lord Ripon's Government to come to a satisfactory understanding for the restoration of diplomatic relations were frustrated by the unreasonable nature of the Burmese demands, we have never since had a representative in Burmese territory. At the same time causes of complaint similar to those which were enumerated in the Despatch of 1879 have continued to recur. British subjects in Upper Burmah have been maltreated, and adequate redress has been persistently refused or delayed.

"The commercial privileges secured by the treaty have been infringed. The Burmese Government have shown a disposition to encroach upon our borders and upon the protected State of Munnipoor: and the general disorganisation into which their country has been allowed to fall has proved in many respects gravely prejudicial to the peace of our own borders and to the interest of our subjects.

"6. Nor were the forgoing the only circumstances which occasioned us anxiety in regard to Burmah. *Pari passu* with the development of King Theebaw's persistent hostility towards ourselves, unmistakeable indications were not wanting that the Government of Mandalay was bent upon welcoming to the Upper Valley of the Irrawaddy extraneous influences, which if allowed to become established and dominant, could not fail at some future time to trouble the political tranquillity of Lower Burmah, and engender complications extending even beyond our frontiers.

"7. These various circumstances were occupying our attention, when the Burmese Government rendered some definite action necessary by imposing an arbitrary fine of ruinous amount upon a British Trading Company. So far as we could judge from the information submitted to us, the demand was altogether unjustifiable; but we desired to afford King Theebaw every opportunity of explaininghis proceedings, and to bring about, if possible, an amicable settlement of the dispute. With this view the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah was instructed to address to the Burmese Government a representation, couched in temperate terms, and devoid of all appearance of menace, by which King Theebaw was invited to refer the case to impartial adjudication, and was informed that in the meantime the government of India hoped he would abstain from taking final action against the Company. We received in reply a letter refusing to entertain any proposal for arbitration, and distinctly informing the Chief Commissioner that on no account whatever would there be suspension of any order which might be passed upon the case."

THE ANNEXATION.

What followed is so fresh in the minds of everyone that it need not be recapitulated. We will conclude by quoting the latter part of the Secretary of State for India's Despatch of Dec. 31st, 1885 :—

"11. The annexation of Burmah to the dominions of her Majesty was the inevitable result of the deposition of King Theebaw. It is certain that any action short of annexation would speedily have re-produced all those evils with which the Government of India has for years endeavoured fruitlessly to cope. The arrogance and barbarity of a Native Court, the oppression of British subjects, the hindrance to British commerce, the intrigues of foreign nations, are for ever terminated in Upper Burmah. It may be anticipated that the same development of industry, wealth, and prosperity which in spite of many difficulties, has been so marked in the adjoining British territory, will gradually be substituted for the anarchy which for so long has persecuted the subjects of the Court of Ava."

EGYPT AND THE POWERS.

It appears from a conversation between Lord Granville and M. Waddington recorded in some Egyptian Parliamentary papers recently issued, that shortly before the Liberal Cabinet resigned Mr. Gladstone had proposed a plan for the neutralization of Egypt, which M. Waddington had conveyed in a private letter to the French Prime Minister, and had no doubt would be well received in France. Soon after Lord Salisbury accepted office he was waited upon by the Turkish Ambassador with representations against the alienation of the whole of the Soudan from Egypt, and in favour of the employment of a Turkish army. Lord Salisbury replied that the introduction of Turkish troops could not be contemplated until the financial difficulty had been dealt with and England had satisfied herself that the step would be sanctioned by other Powers, adding that he looked for the ultimate solution of the Egyptian question more from a good understanding between England and the Porte than from any other mode of dealing with it. A few days later the French Ambassador called upon the Premier, who deprecated the discussion of the claims of other Powers, until Egypt had returned to a more normal condition. He was no partisan, he said, of the policy that had brought about our position in Egypt, but, must take facts as he found them.

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man.—It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of coloured and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists—Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

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Along with the disclosure in the Queen's Speech of a determination to adopt a stronger Irish policy, an important change in the Administration was announced. The vacancy in the viceroyalty caused by Lord Carnarvon's retirement will not at present be filled up, and Mr. W. H. Smith will succeed Sir William Hart-Dyke as Chief Secretary.

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD CARNARVON.

The following correspondence has passed between Lord Salisbury and Lord Carnarvon in reference to the latter's resignation of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland:—

43, Portman-square, Jan. 15.

My dear Salisbury.—The unexpected announcement of my retirement from the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, and certain reports that this retirement is due to differences of opinion with you and my colleagues, make it, I think, desirable that I should give a publicity which I did not originally anticipate to a few passages in a letter that I wrote to you on the 16th of June, when I accepted my present office. The letter was a private one, and contained personal references, which I need not here quote; what I have left unquoted does not, of course, vary the sense of what I now transcribe.

On the 16th of June I wrote to you, in reference to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, that "it is a proposal that I did not anticipate, which I will frankly say involves many and serious sacrifices; but, as you have put the matter to me on public grounds, I do not feel at liberty to decline the office. . . . As a provisional and temporary appointment, however, I will take and keep it till after the general election, or till the meeting of the new Parliament." I added some reasons of health, and I concluded by saying that "I desire to accept the post as limited to the period which I have indicated, so that when I resign it at the appointed time, there may not be the slightest feeling that I give it up from any difference of opinion with yourself or the party."

I have nothing further to add, except that I cannot altogether set aside the reasons of health; and that no purpose would be served by postponing my retirement now, unless I were prepared for the possibility of a much longer tenure of office than was originally contemplated. In conclusion, I need not, I hope, repeat here what you and my colleagues know well, that any little assistance that I can at any time, or in any circumstances, offer will always be at the command of yourself and the party.—Believe me, yours most truly,

The Marquess of Salisbury, K. G.

Carnarvon.

Foreign Office, Jan. 15, 1886.

My dear Carnarvon,—I have, like you, seen, with great regret, observations in the newspapers intimating that your resignation of the viceroyalty has arisen from a difference of opinion between yourself and your colleagues as to the policy you have pursued in Ireland. There is no foundation for such a statement. We have cordially concurred in the course which you have consistently pursued, and are in the fullest manner responsible for the spirit by which it has been animated. But we were well aware that we could not count on your invaluable assistance. For that the letter of last June, which you quote, had fully prepared us; and, however deeply we regret the decision at which you have arrived, we have no right to demur to it, as it was only on that condition that we obtained your assistance during the last six months.—Believe me, yours very sincerely,

His Excellency the Earl of Carnarvon.

Salisbury.

DEPUTATIONS TO LORD SALISBURY AND LORD HARTINGTON.

Several deputations from Ireland waited upon Lord Salisbury on Tuesday Jan. 19, at the Foreign Office to lay before him their views on the present condition of that country. The deputation from the Irish Defence Union was introduced by the Duke of Abercorn. The address they presented pointed out the illegality that reigns in Ireland and prayed the Prime Minister to find a remedy. Referring to the boycotting now prevailing, the address stated that the objects were—first to plunder the whole landed property of the country, and secondly to bring about the erection of Ireland into a separate State. Mr A. H. Smith Barry, of Cork and of Marbury Hall, gave his experience of boycotting and was followed by Mr. R. Bagwell, who stated that in almost every parish in the South of Ireland there sat an irresponsible revolutionary committee calling itself a branch of the National League. The people were crowed by these committees, because they believed them to be stronger than the law. He as a Liberal appealed to the Government to declare that the law of the land should be maintained, and not the law of revolutionists; and declared, in conclusion, that there never was a more serious crisis than the present in the history of Ireland. Lord Fitzwilliam introduced a deputation from the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, who in their memorial objected to any measures for the establishment of a legislative assemby in Ireland, because such an institution would be used as a step towards complete separation and complained that systematic terrorism during the recent election had prevented the whole voice of the nation from being heard. The Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, explained a system of of school boycotting which had come under his notice as a Commissioner of National Education. A deputation representing commercial interests in the south and west of Ireland and in Dublin was introduced by Lord De Vesci, and they urged that nothing should be done in the way of concession until the existing tyranny was put down. A deputation representing Orangemen was introduced by Mr. W. Johnston, M. P.

In reply, Lord Salisbury remarked that the number, the character the weight and the arguments of the deputations indicated how grave was the crisis which had brought them together. These matters also gravely interested the Government, on whom so momentous a duty was cast in these times. The Government deeply appreciated the purport and the importance of the sorrowful facts laid before them, and they would not be untrue to the responsibilities which at such a moment as this lay upon the head of the Government of the United Kingdom.

Lord Hartington received on Wednesday Jan. 20 a deputation representing the commercial classes of Ireland, to lay before him the serious condition of that country. His lordship said he was not prepared with a definite expression of opinion in regard to the issues raised, either on his own account or as representing the Liberal party. He was not authorized by his colleagues to speak on the question of Home Rule, and even if he were, he should not think it right on the eve of the opening of Parliament to make any definite exposition of his views. It was the duty of the Liberal party to wait for a statement of the Government's intentions before they formed a definite policy on the question.

MR. GLADSTONE REFUSED TO RECEIVE A DEPUTATION.

Mr. Gladstone refused to receive a deputation on this question. "Such a course on my part" he wrote " would exhibit me as a competitor with her Majesty's Government in a field of labour and responsibility which is at present exclusively their own, and would tend to accredit a statement, alike mischievous and groundless, which is now actively propagated, from quarters and with motives that I shall not attempt to describe, to the effect that I have signified an intention to make or adopt proposals with reference to Irish legislation. It is for her Majesty's Ministers, with the means of information they possess, to determine what they may think it their duty to propose. It is for me, as an unofficial member of Parliament, to give to their plans a careful and dispassionate consideration, and to devise nothing and do nothing which can throw obstacles in the way of their free and independent action."

SIR JAMES STEPHEN ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Sir James Stephen has written another letter to the *Times* on the Irish question, in which he explains himself more fully on this point:—"What is the use of barely repressing crime unless you can remove the grievances connected with land which are the occasion of crime?" His answer to this question is that the crimes which he wishes to suppress at all hazards, and by whatever means may be required, are not mere outbreaks of passion caused by any conduct considered to be oppressive by those who commit them. They are crimes which form the sanctions of a code of unwritten laws opposed to the law of the land and established, to a great extent, by foreign enemies, whose object is the destruction of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire. They are committed most frequently neither on landlords nor on their agents, but on quiet country people who do or say something which they have a perfect right to do and say, but which the National League or its agents forbid. Such crimes as these form a class by themselves; the sentiment which refuses to take special steps for the discovery of the Criminal where the person injured gave provocation has no application to them. They consist of acts of violence or boycotting directed against quiet people who wish to carry on their lawful business in a quiet way without reference to the orders of a set of village bullies who, under the instigation of foreign enemies, have established a Jacobin club which issues its orders about all the affairs of life. The National League, Sir James Stephen considers, is essentially a Jacobin club. We are, he goes on to say, in the presence of the enemy, of men who, if they are not vigorously confronted and resisted, propose to force us to allow them to work their will upon the loyal people of Ireland by using their knives on our statesmen and their dynamite in our streets—by the "ruin of English cities and of English civilization." The question is, whether English people are so dead to all manly feeling as to permit that. Are we a nation of cowards who can be kicked along the streets with impunity? Dealing with the relations of the proceedings of the National League to the land question, Sir James Stephen concludes thus:—

Look at the problem how you please, propose what remedy you will, and you are forced back on this plain alternative. Either give up the Irish loyal population to unrestrained plunder by an Irish Parliament elected for that express purpose, and sure to do all it can in addition to break up the British Empire, or stand up for the law and take and carry out firmly and permanently the measures necessary for the prevention of crime and the destruction of a usurped authority. The first is the broad and easy course which leads straight to injustice, to the dishonour of the British name and the disruption of the British Empire. The other, at least, gives us a hope of being able to do justice, not to the abstraction Ireland, but to the concrete Irishmen, Scotchmen, and Englishmen, who are all vitally interested in what takes place in Ireland. How great that interest is we often forget. If Socialism and Jacobinism are unchained in Ireland, how long will they take to pass into England? How many English, Scotch, and Welsh farmers are there who will fail to see why they should pay rent any more than Irish farmers? Many English debtors will find it difficult to see the distinction between one debt and another, between the non-payment of rent and the non-payment of money lent. In short, if the general question "Why should you be rich and I poor?" is answered as to Irishmen by saying "It is a great shame, and you shall have a redistribution of property," will not the same question arise in a terrible form in England? That last election showed us how many and what eminent people are wishing to raise it.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

The first general meeting of the Irish Nationalist members of the House of Commons was held on Wednesday Jan. 20 at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. Parnell presided, and about seventy of his colleagues in Parliament were present. A correspondent says:—The proceedings were, of course, private, and were closely confined to matters of business and policy. There had, since the assembling of Parliament, been frequent conferences of the principal members of the party, and many of the subjects to be discussed were in a forward state of preparation. No speeches were delivered, but the several measures to be introduced into Parliament on Irish subjects were discussed in detail, fixed upon, and allotted to the various members. Among them are Bills on the education question, poor laws, the extension of municipal powers, fisheries, and other practical questions of legislation. The main question considered was proposed legislation for the prevention of evictions, and on this subject the whole of the members present were unanimous as to the question of urgency. But no Bill on the question has yet been drawn though its lines have already been determined upon. The policy of moving an amendment to the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne was not formally discussed; and, indeed, the intimations which have been given to the effect that her Majesty's Government will announce its intention of re-introducing the several clauses of the Crimes Act was evidently the most important subject occupying the minds of the Irish members. As far as the Irish members are concerned the first test division of the session will be taken on this part of the Speech from the Throne, and if coercive legislation is announced an Irish amendment to the Address will certainly be moved. The policy of the party having been already settled as to the local government and the education questions, on which it has been ascertained that the Government "intend to propose a very wide measure," at the adjourned meeting of the Irish Nationalist members to-day the coercive proposals will form the chief subject for consideration, and the amendment, if any be deemed necessary, will be submitted. From the information gathered it appears that some sixty members of the more moderate section of the Liberal party are in favour of proposals for rendering boycotting a penal offence, and steps are being taken on the Irish side to communicate with the Irish organizations represented by those gentlemen. Among the leaders of the Irish National League it is considered certain that the announced policy of the Government will precipitate another general election within a few months, and instructions are being issued to the Irish electorate in Great Britain to immediately prepare for such an emergency.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At the meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday Jan 19, it was announced that the receipts from the branches in Ireland since the last meeting were £4,007. The chairman, Mr. J. Deasy M. P., said the Irish people did not care what were the intentions of the Ministry, for they knew well that before the end of the year they would be able to make their own laws. Coercion had no terrors for the people; but he did not believe it would be introduced.

Mr. T. R. W. Redmond, M. P., said he did not believe the English people were prepared for coercion. To threaten martial law in Ireland was like feigning to threaten a giant; for England had enemies in every quarter of the globe, and martial law in Ireland would strike a note which might rouse the Indian princes into a great rebellion and might bring the Russians into London to stable their horses in the Houses of Parliament. The Government ought to punish Viscount Cole for urging that the Roman Catholics ought to be hunted out of Fermanagh. If they did not do so, he (Mr. Redmond) would not be surprised if something happened to Viscount Cole. If England did not grant Home Rule to Ireland, the alternative might be something the English people did not expect. Mr. M. J. Kenny, M. P., said that if the Conservative party refused to govern Ireland in accordance with Irish views they must give up the hope of governing the empire in accordance with their own. The English people would have to consider whether it would be better or not to accept the Irish members as the Constitutional spokesmen of the Irish people and accede to their demands, or else fight the question out with the Moonlighters or Rory-of-the-Hills, or whatever production there might be of the future—men who would bind themselves together, as the Whiteboys did of old, to save their homes from felonious landlordism.

Mr. H. F. Burnes, who was president of the North London branch of the National League, and who resigned on finding out the tendencies of the organization, exposes the proceedings of the League in England, in a letter to the *Times*. Mr. Burnes's reasons for leaving the League were:—1. I found that it was a centre from which radiated various forms of disloyalty and Fenianism. The proposals at the meetings were such as no loyal Irishman could tolerate. To give example, the character and arming of soldiery was the subject of discussion at one meeting. 2. The ulterior object of the League is avowedly entire separation from England at any price. Loyalty to the Crown was openly disclaimed at several meetings by various speakers and vigorously applauded. 3. The League is now essentially a Roman Catholic organization—i. e., supported and aided by the priests on condition that the chosen candidates for any post shall be Roman Catholics. It is true that a Protestant was offered the presidentship of this branch, but he was subjected to a semi-social boycotting because he supported the claims of a Protestant candidate and an Englishman in opposition to those of a Catholic for the London School Board at the last election. 4. The funds of the League are managed in a most mysterious and unsatisfactory way. The late president has never seen a balance-sheet, because one has never been made. The members have to pay a periodical subscription of 1 s. (which is never accounted for) to the executive council, besides their subscription to their own branch.

Mr. Burnes then mentions that boycotting is practised even in England by the League, and that his letter echoes the secret feelings of many who dare not break with the League in England under peril of social boycotting.

THE MOSQUES OF AHMEDABAD.

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Mr. Edwin Arnold writes in the *Daily Telegraph*:—Ahmedabad, the finest city in the rich province of Guzerat, owes its origin, according to popular legend, to a beautiful face and to a remarkable spiritual manifestation. When Ahmed Shah, flushed with conquest, marched down to the banks of the Sabarmati, he was pleased with the fair prospect; but still more pleased with the beauty of Sipra, the daughter of Assa, the Bheel chieftain. So he was minded to found a city by the river, where his dark favourite dwelt; but for this purpose desired to consult the Prophet Elijah, who was a sort of tutelary saint of the family. Accordingly the prophet was invoked with the aid of the Sultan's religious teacher, Sheikh Ahmed Kattu, who seems to have been a clairvoyant of the first order. The prophet appeared, and gave permission to establish the city, provided the Sultan could find four "Ahmeds" who had never once missed afternoon prayer. His Majesty and his religious instructor both bore that name, and could both boast that they had invariably attended the "Azan," and after much search to other pious men were discovered in Guzerat, Kazi Ahmed and Malik Ahmed, who had been as irreproachably regular. Thereupon the foundations of the stately capital were laid, and the ruins visible to the south and east of the existing town show how splendid it must have been in the earlier part of the fifteenth century. To build his new city the conquering monarch freely pillaged the marble masonary of Chandravati and Anhilwada, the two antique Hindu capitals of Guzerat; and, later on, Mahmud Shah built the great wall which now encircles it, a massive rampart nearly six miles in circumference, having round towers at every fifty yards, the curtain being thirty feet high in many portions, and six feet thick. There are eighteen gates in this wall, each of them provided with huge folding doors of teak, in the upper section of which sharp iron spikes are thickly planted in order to prevent the elephants of a besieging enemy from battering them open with their heads. Akbar, in his turn, greatly embellished the place, and opened broad streets where ten bullock-carts could drive abreast. Afterwards it declined, in consequence of the uprise of Champanir near at hand and of internecine strife, until the Marathas occupied the city, from whom General Goddard and the British captured it in 1780, fighting against great odds. Now, Champanir is a wilderness of ruins, overgrown with bird-weed and milk-bush, where tigers couch and jackals litter; and Ahmedabad is become again a thriving city, containing one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, the headquarters of the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, and possessing one of the most picturesque and salubrious cantonments in India. There is, indeed, no finer road to be seen anywhere than that which leads from the city to the camp under a three miles long avenue of red tamarind and peepul trees. And, crowded as the busy city is, its sanitary condition has so much improved that it is difficult to believe the dreadful record of 1813, when the plague swept through these lively bazaars and slew half of the population.

The great boast of Ahmedabad, as regards architecture, is its old Mohammedan mosques, built mainly of white marble, delicately and marvellously carved. Northern Guzerat and Rajpootana abounds in a milky marble, often as pure in grain as Parian, and having this material, and all the debris of the Hindoo capitals at hand, the Sultans of Ahmedabad reared during their reigns some of the loveliest little buildings in the world. They are all ruined and defaced now, and in more than one instance—such are the chances of Fate!—a Hindoo custodian keeps the shrines of Islam; but their ancient beauty shines through their decay, and weeks of study would not exhaust the treasury of delicious things wrought here in the snow-white blocks by the carvers and masons of the Mohammedan period. The city itself, and all its streets and lanes, are full of wonderfully fine work of the same kind, executed upon the timbers and wooden pillars of the houses. There is, in fact, hardly a bye-way in Ahmedabad where you will not observe some main beam or "king-post" of a traders dwelling sculptured by the patient chisels of those true artists of old into admirable arabesques or fanciful figures of gods, men, and animals; for this seems to be an indigenous Hindoo taste which the conquerors adopted. There are joists to be seen here, mouldering with sun and sand, which would have taught Grinling Gibbons new possibilities of his art, so marvellous and fantastic are my designs impressed upon the wood. Among the many edifices which display the skill of the old artificers we visited the Rani-ki-Masjid, or "Queen's Mosque," in the Mirzapara quarter. The minarets of this monument are broken off short at the level of the mosque-roof, and the place is so wild and neglected that some years ago a tiger is said to have been shot sleeping within a few yards of the fakir who always occupies the platform under the Rozah. Bats hang in clusters beneath the fretted dome, and long-tailed monkeys squat upon the cornice, where Arabic inscriptions in mother-o'-pearl, or glazed colours, proclaim the glory of Allah and the merits of the pious founder. The window-work of pierced marble, however, remains, utterly wonderful for its variety and delicacy. The silky stone is cut into patterns, which change with every lattice. They are all here geometrical, for it is the Hindoo only who revels in imitations of Nature, and loves to reproduce in marble the climbing stems of the ginbehea or the leaves and blossoms of the lotus. The Moslem, shunning all likeness of living things has yet woven out of lines, circles, and triangles, and from the plastic characters of the Arabic alphabet, designs of exhaustless fancy, through the fairy-like tracery of which the bright light winnows as if wine were poured through lace. There will be seen in all these buildings, first, a mosque proper, with minarets, a praying-place, and mimbar; and next, a Rozah, or canopy, covering the tomb or tombs of those in whose name the edifice was erected. This is generally an open pavilion, with double rows of columns, supporting a central cupola surrounded by four small cupolas at the angel, the area being paved with marble, and approached by marble steps. The columns, symmetrically designed, are crowned with capitals, engraved, rather than merely sculptured, into minute luxurious embroidery of volute and scroll, and everywhere—on plinth and abbacus, frieze and entablature—appears the same lavish wealth of work and fancy; for it is characteristic of the Hindoo art, which the Moslem also in this respect adopted, to leave no naked places in the stone Wherever artistic toil can be bestowed it is freely given; so that even the lower surfaces of all platform edges, and the hidden recesses of domes and niches are completely covered with beautiful labour, on the old Greek principle that "the gods see everywhere." Near the Jamalpur gate rises another exquisite mosque, possessing still unbroken its graceful minarets of white marble, and embellished in the same, or even in a more astonishing manner, with elaborate carvings, and pierced work. One of the panels upon the principal building here fashioned in a fairy-like pattern, is worked out of the solid stone, and all the lines "under-cut" like a Chinese ivory-ball, so that a finger inserted behind the work can feel the marble studs left to support the tracery. An upright lamp-stand, wrought from the solid side of a column, stands here, of a conception admirable for elegance and utility; and the pillars sustaining the five cupolas of the Rozah are well worthy to form a canopy for the relics of that beautiful Princess, the Rani Sipra, to whose memory the mosque was erected. Briefly, words fail to describe the dainty loveliness of many among these Mohammedan memorials, dusty and decayed as they are at present. Some of them, like Haibat Khan's mosque, interest by exhibiting the way in which Muslim and Hindoo styles of architecture were combined. The Manek Burg or "Ruby Tower" contains a window of perforated alabaster, where the stems and foliage of a creeper are so simulated that nature is not more lithe and living than the stone. The carving on the Tin Darwaza, or "Triple Gateway," the lacework round the Tomb of Shah Alum, the sculpture at Dhaee Harir's Well, might each of them supply a column of learned comment; and the bygone opulence of Ahmedabad in these delicate triumphs of art may be gathered from the fact that in the sixteenth century there were a thousand stone and marble mosques, tombs, and kiosques in or near her walls.

We visited also the pretty Kankaria tank and Nagina Gardens, near the city. This is an artificial lake, surrounded by steps of masonry and colonnades of marble, with an enchanting island in the middle, linked by a bridge and a cause-way to the shore. The little palace in the island has been restored by the British Government, and affords a charming waterside retreat for the citizens of Ahmedabad. King-fishers, green and blue, were hovering over the placid surface, the monkeys gambolled and chattered in the tamarind trees, and flowers of a hundred hues were reflected along the edges of the verdant island. A Byragi, or religious ascetic—of an excellent taste in landscape, although personally smeared with ashes and hideous with holy rags—had pitched his station under a peepul-tree near the bridge, and was being devoutly worshipped by some Hindoos, with offerings of meal and fruit. It was a very good position for a man bent on carrying out the injunction of the Shastras, which says: "When the householder sees grey hairs in his beard, and the face of the son of his son, let him take a black antelope's skin, and, sitting under a sacred tree, meditate upon the Infinite." The tank covers seventy-two acres, and is one of the largest in India. On a temple near its further extremity was stamped the impress of a hand in red ochre, which marks where a Sati had perished in the flames. The gates of cities, and the walls of Burning-ghats often bear the same token of that passionate love or deep despair which in old days moved so many Hindoo widows to die beside their husbands on the funeral pyre. One such Sati is commemorated at Karjaia, near Bhaonagar, in verses said to have been uttered by the victim. Her husband was called away to fight some plundering Babrias at the moment when he was putting on the wedding coat, and fastening the *mindhol* berries to his right wrist, he was killed, and his bride, before mounting the pile beside him, recited the lament still preserved in the place. It may be translated:

> "I shall not pace around the fire with thee,
>   Lord of Karjala, the red wreath is torn!
> I shall not wear the bridal-cloth, nor see
>   Shel's happy banks; for this I am forlorn!
> Thy men came back, but though wilt never come!
>   Lord of Karjala! bloody thou dost lie;
> Oh, Waja! When the ship was well-nigh home
>   It sank, and in these deep waves I must die.

Such instance of wifely devotion—as has been before observed in these letters—were never very common in India, which, indeed, the eager perpetuation of their memory proves. Some of them may have been due, no doubt, to the miserable prospects of widows here, for the lot of a Hindoo widow was, and still is, almost worse than any death. Some may be ascribed to the absence of any such fear of death in Hindustan as that which darkens the hearts and minds of European peoples. The Hindoo is quiet assured that he has lived many previous lives, and has many more to experience, and, whether Vaishnav or Shivaite, is troubled with none of the dismal doubts of modern materialism. It may be safely believed that the great majority of these little red-hands stamped upon temple wall, city gate, or house front commemorate martyrdoms of faithful love, well meriting the respect in which they are held by the common people, as examples forbidden henceforward, but in bygone times holy, admirable, and elevating.

One passes from Guzerat into the classic Hindoo region of Rajpootana over a plain, gradually losing its thickly wooded character, we stopped for a day, however, short of the southern confines of the Rajpoot country at the seldom-visited station of Palanpur, the police magistrate of the district being a relation. Hence the road goes across a bare and glowing plain to Deesa, the well-known cantonment on the Banas, which, although rising hereabouts so close to the Indian Ocean, runs eastward into the Chumbul, and this into the Jumna, which unites with the Ganges, so that the watershed for the Bay of Bengal, little as one would suspect it, is here. Strings of camels were perpetually traversing the tandy track, entering and leaving the town, which is one of the dusties places to be seen, governed by a Mohammedan Dewan. His ancestors are splendidly buried in a series of marble tombs outside the city gates, and the Palanpur masons were busy when we visited these monuments constructing one of especial magnificence for the present ruler's father, Jewahir Khan. It will cost fifteen thousand pounds when completed, and is of the same artistic character as the white marble mosques and rozahs at Ahmedabad, having similarly delicate fluted columns, arabesqued and diapered panels, and pierced screens or windows. It was strange to watch the native masons squatted under the neem-trees in the burial-ground, chipping out from the pure marble, with no guide except their natural taste and traditional designs, the involved patterns of the capitals and the tracing of the perforated screens. Next morning a walk in the jungle, guns in hand, gave a good idea of the rural look of this portion of Guzerat. The cultivated ground was covered with cotton just coming into pod, with maize and millet ripening, and pulses of various kinds growing vigorously. The baubul, or "camel-thorn," was the most common tree; but manngoes and peepuls also occurred in groves, tenanted by large families of the Hanuman monkey. Nothing can be more amusing than the maternal solicitudes of the she-apes. Disturbed by our dogs, a large band of the "four-handed people" crossed the nullah from one clump of trees to another, and a mother-monkey among them with two babies, which clung to her furry sides, leaped down some fourteen or sixteen feet to the ground, and then bounded up to a branch at least as high, without in the least displacing the comical little offspring holding on to their long-tailed parent Quails—the grey and red variety—were plentiful in the patches of grass, and hares broke constantly from the cactus-hedges. In the grey light of the *dum-o-gurg*, or "wolf's brush"—that dim gleam which comes before the true dawn—jackals were to be seen stealing home from their nocturnal forage, and the rising sun shone on the backs of a herd of antelopes. A green round little gourd, herd *Kalungera*, covered the open spaces with its creeping stems, which our shikaries gathered for eating with their curries. The sandy soil was full of the burrows of the kangroo-rat, kind of jerboa, abundant hereabouts, but very shy. The English dogs with us had become too wise to hunt these nimble creatures, which disappear into the earth in the twinkle of an eye, and have a hundred underground runs. Two of our friend's little pack had just perished by a snake-adventure. The little dogs found a *Daboia elegans*, or "Russell's viper,' under a milk-bush, and tore it to pieces, but not before the venomous reptile had bitten a couple of them in the tongues. While the terriers were still playing with their mangled prey, these two suddenly fell to the ground with eyes fixed and staring coats, and were dead within twenty minutes. In the dust at the door of the peasants' huts, the small brown children, "mother-naked," crouched in groups, gravely playing *ekee-dokee*—"odd and even." Inside the huts the "two woman" were "grinding at the mill," preparing the meal for the day, with the accompaniment of not unpleasing songs. Villagers on their way to work, stopped to prostrate themselves before the reddened Lingam-stone, or the marble Bull of Shiva, enshrined under the fig-trees, and deposited there a bright flower or two, a sweetmeat, or nut. The pilgrims with their *bhugwa*, or salmon-coloured flags, passed over the fieldpath on their march to the holy places of Siddhpur. The noise of the water-wheels, and the creaking of the ox-carts mingled with the cry of parrots, and the "cheep" of the sand-grouse coming for their early draught and bath to the pools. The beautiful morning of India in the "coldweather" made even the sandy flats of Palanpur picturesque, and lighted up in the distance the massive and majestic peaks of the isolated range of Mount Abu.

In the afternoon, on the way to Jeypore, we passed close under those grand masses of mountain rising from the teak and acacia jungle of Sirohi, a rocky isolated Highland region, fourteen thousand feet in altitude and fifty miles in circumference. Time and our arrangements forbade an inspection of the splendid Jain Temples at Dilwara on the middle eminence, which are, perhaps, the most remarkable of their kind in India. They are said to have cost eighteen million pounds, and to have occupied fourteen years in building. Mount Abu is the sanatarium for all this region of Guzerat and Rajpootana, and easy roads take the weary or sick Anglo-Indian to the Nakh Talao, four thousand feet above the burning plains, where he finds the climate of an English October. The wooded slopes and tangled jungles of these great masses of rock are full of bears, panthers, and tigers; but such "fearful wild fowl keep close to their own haunts, and the path," through the beautiful forests at the mountain foot are unconcernedly traversed by women and children wearing the blue ambatri and the golden champa in their hair, and by cowherds tending large droves of cream-coloured cattle.

The *Ras Mala* thus describes the lonely glens which open above these densely-timbered lowlands. "No human form appears to disturb the charm of this enchanting solitude, except perhaps the grave figure of some Rajput cavalier, a pilgrim to Ambaji, who, with shield at his back and spear swaying on his shoulder, fills the vista of a long and narrow gorge, in which a handful of stout hearts might stand against a host; or a group of quiet grain-carriers, with piled up sacks and grazing cattle occupying some lovely wild spot in the heart of the defile, where the crystal stream expands into a little turf-bordered pool. By-and-bye the hills slope away into a level valley, which, though more or less sandy, exhibits many fertile spots, producing abundant crop of grain, with little villages here and there, and rivulets flowing from the mountains that in the distance raise, in front and rear, their gigantic forms. Majestic Abu, shrouded in its cloak of mist, now engrosses every thought, its varying outline filling the imagination with a thousand suggestive forms, until a near view is at last obtained of its precipitous face; its dark recesses lined with forest and underwood, and streaked with many a silver stream; its diverging shoulders pushed majestically forwards in their garb of sable, variegated, as the sun rises towards his meridian, with tints of brightest gold." Now and again—as the train rattles through the thickets, or crosses a nullah fringed with wild kambir and the perfumed oleander—peacocks and peahens fly up in families from the undergrowth and perch upon the red and white rocks. The ballast hereabouts of the railway is all of broken marble, and the little knolls on either side of the line are solid masses of the same snow-white material. As we quit the precincts of the great mountainous oasis the country sinks again into flat and open plains, covered with cotton, grain, and poppy, and very thinly populated. One observes Rajputs riding lean cat-hammed horses, bearing swords, guns, and circular shields, with coloured cloth and brass ornamentation. The black buck hereabouts have grown so accustomed to the locomotive that they stand in herds amid the jowari and gaze unheeding at the passing carriages. The saras—a red-headed crane—fishes in every pool; and the Indian bird-boy, perched upon the machan, or platform of grass, reared in each field, yells and slings stones with energy at the crowds of mynas and parroquets which circle about his grain. As evening falls, little sparks of fire seen in the jungle show where wayfarers have pitched their camp. The sun sinks in a glory of crimson, amber, and purple behind the peaks of Abu, and we must be content to pass the famous city of Ajmere, with Taragush, the "Hill of the Stars," and the Ana-Sagar lake, catching such brief glimpses as moonlight can give, being due to arrive in the early morning at Jeypore.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

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Prince Bismarck's reply to the Pope's inquiry as to when it would be convenient to the Imperial Chancellor to receive the Papal Envoys deputed to invest him with the insignia of the Order of Christ, was published on Monday by the Vatican organs. The reply, which is written in French, addresses the Pope as "Sire" and "your Holiness." The Prince expresses deep gratitude for the decoration and the Pope's letter accompanying it, and says that this mark of approval has afforded him all the more pleasure as being connected with a work of peace in which he was able to co-operate. Referring to the words of his Holiness, that nothing corresponded better to the nature of the Roman Pontificate than the pacific intervention exercised between Spain and Germany, the Imperial Chancellor observes that it was precisely for this reason that he had recourse to the Pope's mediation. The consideration that the Spanish and Prussian Churches were not in an analogous position towards the Supreme Head venerated by the former did not weaken the Chancellor's confidence in the Pope's impartiality. Prince Bismarck proceeds to say that the relations between Spain and Germany are such that the peace prevailing in those two countries is not threatened by any permanent divergence. There is ground therefore to hope that the Pope's work will be of a durable character. The Imperial Chancellor's letter concludes by declaring that, so far as he is concerned, he will always and readily take any opportunity consistent with the fulfilment of his duty towards his master and his country to testify his gratitude to the Pope.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP IN CHINA.

◆

The sums annually expended throughout the Chinese Empire in connection with offering to the dead are (writes Miss Gordon Cumming, in her "Wanderings in China") altogether amazing. In the first place, it is estimated that in every Hsien or county, the average annual expenditure, at three annual feasts on behalf of the destitute, dead, is about 18,000 dollars. Now, the eighteen Provinces of the Empire are divided into 1620 Hsiens. Thus we obtain an annual average of thirty million dollars (£6,000,000) expended on this one branch of worship. Secondly, the population of four hundred million persons may be said to represent eighty million families, each of which annually expends on its own ancestors an average of a dollar and a half, making a total of 120,000,000 dollars. Of course, multitudes of the very poor can only give much smaller sums; but the wealthy give immense offerings in this manner in payment to the priests for oft-repeated masses for the repose of the dead. Further calculations of the sums expended in each province for the propitiation throughout the Empire of the Hsien-deities and the Foo-deities—all on behalf of the dead—run up a grand annual total of 150,000,000 dollars, or £32,000,000 English! It must be allowed that these offerings of the dead—this never-ceasing burden of propitiating unsatiable spirits, is in truth a heavy item in the annual expenditure of the Celestial Empire.

AN EPISODE OF THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

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After a recent lecture on "Gordon at Khartoum," delivered at the new Islington Public Hall by Mr. E. Hake, Sir James Fergusson, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, referred to Major Hunter in the following terms:—"He now wanted to tell them a story which had never been published. It was a story of how another English officer did that which Gordon did not do, because he was treated with greater justice. It was found necessary to withdraw the garrisons from whence they could not be supported at Hurrar in the Somali country, 200 miles inland from the Gulf of Aden. Major Hunter was sent to see, if they could be withdrawn. He (Sir James) met the Major at Aden in April 1884, who told him it was impossible to withdraw 3000 men, women, and children from Hurrar without their being cut off by the Arabs, unless protected by a strong force sent by the Government. He (Sir James) represented the facts to the Government, who gave this officer the powers that had been denied to Gordon. He was given full control over Egyptian officials, and armed with the guarantee from Lord Kimberley, the Secretary for India, that the trade routes should be kept open, and all but nominal import and export taxes removed, he went to Hurrar on his important mission, and the Somali tribes, believing in the word of an English officer, gave him their camels in thousands, and assisted in bringing down the garrisons without injuring a man, woman, or child, who were all shipped off to Egypt. By the moral influence which Major Hunter had been able to exert, the country had been kept quiet. Nobody had heard of this exploit, though all the military force used, as an emblem of our authority, consisted of 200 Bombay native infantry and 50 horsemen of the Aden native regiment. Major Hunter knew that with this show of power he could accomplish all that the Government desired."—*St Andrew's Citizen.*

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

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THE MANDALAY SCANDALS.

"In the House of Lords on February 22, the Marquess of Ripon called attention to the telegram in a morning paper yesterday from Mandalay, describing cruelties which had been practised by the British Provost Marshal in Burmah. He (the Marquess) could not believe that the stories were true, but he wished to give the Government an opportunity of contradicting or repudiating them.

Lord Harris, the Under Secretary for India, said the Government had read the account in question with great concern. They had no information on the subject, and did not know whether the narrative in question was coloured. But the Secretary for India had already telegraphed to Lord Dufferin and Mr. Bernard for information, and requesting that a strict inquiry might be made.

In the House of Commons on the same day Dr. Cameron asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the following paragraph contained in a telegraphic despatch dated Mandalay, January 19:—"The ghastly scenes which constantly recur in executions carried out by the provost marshal constitute grave public scandals. The provost marshal, who is an ardent amateur photographer is desirous of securing views of the persons executed at the precise moment when they are struck by the bullets. To secure this result, after the orders, 'ready,' 'present,' have been given to the firing party, the provost marshal fixes his camera on the prisoners, who at times are kept waiting for some minutes in that position. The officer commanding the firing party is then directed by the provost marshal to give the order to fire at the moment when he exposes his plate" and, whether in view of the correspondent's declaration that "so far no satisfactory negatives having been obtained the experiments are likely to be continued he would telegraph to the authorities in India calling their attention to the allegation with a view if it be found to be true, to the immediate suppression of the practice and the prosecution of the provost marshal.

Sir G. Campbell said before the question was answered, he would ask whether at the present time the civil authority was not governing Upper Burmah.

Lord R. Churchill.—I am not quite certain whether the Civil Authority in Upper Burmah has completely superseded the military authorities. Certainly, when Mr. Bernard went up to Mandalay in the absence of Colonel Prendergast, I was then under the impression that civil Government had re-commenced in Mandalay; but since Mr. Bernard's departure and Colonel Prendergast's return, I am not quite clear what would be the precise state of things. If, however, the hon. gentleman will repeat his question on Monday, I will ascertain as to the question on the paper. I am not surprised that the hon. gentleman thought it his duty to put a question on the very grave and startling information which for two days running has been given to the public by the *Times* correspondent at Mandalay. I cannot bring myself to be-lieve that any officer wearing the Queen's uniform would have allowed himself to perpetrate actions which really would have disgraced the officers of King Theebaw. I cannot bring myself to believe that there is any portion of truth in this announcement; but when the announcement of the proceedings at Mandalay by the provost marshal appeared in the *Times* to-day, I thought it my duty to telegraph to the Viceroy (hear, hear) to ascertain the exact foundation for these most serious allegations; and I did more than that, I departed rather from established practice, and in order that no time might be lost I despatched a similar telegram direct to the Chief Commissioner at Mandalay. I trust most earnestly that it may turn out that these allegations are not well-founded; but I have instructed the Chief Commissioner at Mandalay, on my own authority, that, if in any degree these allegations were true, the gravest and most immediate action must be taken against the officer in question (hear, hear).

Dr. Cameron said he would repeat his question in a few days.

China and Burmah.

Mr. M'laren asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could give any information respecting the truth of the rumours that a Chinese loan was being negotiated by a foreign syndicate in Germany for the construction of railways in China; whether any inducements had been offered by her Majesty's Government to the Chinese Government to raise their loans for public works in the London market; and whether her Majesty's Government had taken any steps to secure for British manufacturers all contracts for railway material required by China.

Mr. M'aclaren asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any representations had been made by the Chinese Government to her Majesty's Government respecting the anexation of Burmah.

Mr. Bourke.—We have heard rumours with respect to the loan but we have no information with respect to the mode in which it is proposed by the Chinese Government to carry out the loan, and it would be quite unusual for her Majesty's Government to interfere in the matter. With regard to the next question I have to state that her Majesty's Government will at all times be glad to support the commercial or mercantile interests of British subjects in China, but they cannot interfere with the granting of contracts. Her Majesty's Government are in communication with the Government of China in respect to Burmese affairs, but the time has not arrived when it would be desirable in the interest of the public that those communications should be made known.

Mr. M'Laren.—Are we to understand that her Majesty's Government will at no time interfere with foreign Governments on behalf of British commerce?

Mr. Bourke.—No. I said that at all times we should be glad to give such support as we could properly give to gentlemen engaged in commercial affairs.

INDIAN INCOME OR LICENCE-TAX.

Mr. Chamberlain asked Lord Randolph Churchill if it was true that the Financial Minister of India had proposed, with the approval of the Viceroy, a graduated income or licence tax; and, if so, whether the Government had offered any objection to this proposal.

Lord R. Churchill.—I have some difficulty in answering this question of the right hon. gentleman, because I don't quite know what he precisely means by a graduated income tax. So far as I can gather he has been careful to leave not only his opponents, but also possibly his colleagues in a state of the utmost uncertainty on the point (a laugh). Therefore, I can only answer his question by telling him what the income tax proposed by the Indian Government is, and leaving him to form his own conclusion as to whether that comes up to his idea of a graduated income-tax. The draft Bill of the Government of India has now passed through two stages. The sources of income are classed under four heads—offices, profits of companies, interest on securities, and other sources. The rate of income-tax is five pice a rupee, which is a little under three farthings on two shillings and sixpence upon incomes of 2,000 rupees and over, and four pice a rupee upon incomes under 2,000 rupees. The approval of the Secretary of State in Council has been given to the Bill.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION IN AMERICA.

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A remarkable explosion of gas occurred on January 15th at a colliery at Almy, Wyoming. The explosion took place just as a train of waggons, was entering the shaft on the level, and the effect was that the waggons and the miners thirteen in number, were blown out in fragments, as if from the mouth of a cannon. At least a thousand cubic yards of rock were torn away from the entrance of the mine, and mingled with the human limbs and the wood-work and metal of the carriages, in the debris which strewed the ground within a radius of 700 ft. Some fragments were picked up half a mile from the scene of the disaster. One huge piece of timber was hurled through the roof of a house, and fell between two beds, both of which were occupied, without injuring the sleepers. A mass of rock, weighing a ton, crashed through another house. The thirteen miners were Mormons and they constituted the entire number at work at the time. If the accident had happened in the day-time hundred of lives would have been sacrificed.

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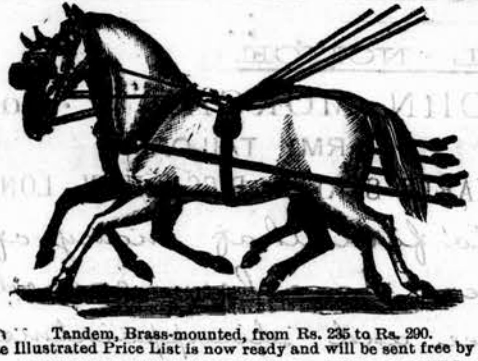

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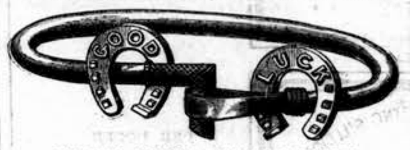

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